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On the 20th of JANUARY was published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the EIGHTH VOLUME of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing the usual half-yearly Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH LITERATURE, with Indexes, Title, &c. &c.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN conformity to your desire that I would communicate to the public, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, some information respecting the progress and success of inoculating for the cow-pox, I send you the following.

If my reports of the new inoculation, published in May last, including upwards of 500 cases, I observed that the matter of the vaccine disease generally produced much fewer pustules, and less indisposition, than that of the small-pox. But at the same time it was remarked, that in some instances the cow-pox proved a very severe disease, and that one child died of spasmodic fits, occasioned by the eruptive fever which it excited. I hinted, however, that if the matter of the cow-pox used for the inoculations had been taken only from those patients in whom the disease appeared very mild and well characterised, the result would have been more favourable; and I have since had the satisfaction to find this opinion fully confirmed. For of 1000 persons inoculated for the vaccine disease, by me, or under my immediate direction, during the last six months, not more than 150 had pustules which proceeded to suppuration; nor was there one case attended with a dangerous symptom.

Now out of 1000 persons inoculated for the small-pox, I find generally that more than 800 have pustules; and as the severity of the disease is commonly in proportion to the number of the pustules, it follows that the cow-pox is milder than the inoculated small-pox in the proportion above mentioned.

To infants at the breast the new inoculation has proved peculiarly successful; for I have now had a very considerable number of private patients of this description, in none of whom was the inoculation at-

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tended with any pustules, and even very rarely with any perceptible disorder of the constitution. An instance of this kind, Mr. Editor, you had in your own family.

That those who have undergone the vaccine disease, are thereby rendered secure against the effects of the small-pox, is a truth confirmed by daily experience. Upwards of 1000 of my patients, who had undergone the cow-pox, have been inoculated with variolous matter, yet none of them took the small-pox.

Ely Place. Your's, &c.
Jan. 11, 1800. WM. WOODVILLE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE HUMOUR OF ADDISON AND
THE CHARACTER OF SIR ROGER DE
COVERLEY.

I HAVE often been surprised at the opinion so decisively maintained by many English writers, that *humour* is a quality in a manner peculiar to this island. If its proper definition be the display of the ridiculous in characters; or, if it be understood, more comprehensively, for ludicrous painting in general; it must have existed wherever comedy, or any other mode of delineating the risible follies and peculiarities of mankind, has been successfully attempted. The *name* is of no consequence; the *thing* is a part of human nature itself. We are told by late voyagers, that the rude natives of some of the South-Sea islands exhibit remarkable talents at humorous mimicry; and *take off*, with singular drollery, the characteristics of the European sailor, as well as the defects of their own countrymen. The Kamthadale is extremely happy in caricaturing the manners and actions of the bear, an animal so nearly on his own level, that it is no degradation of the human creature to make this beast the subject of his jocularity. But to recur to civilized life, is it

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possible to read *Don Quixotte*, or the comedies of Moliere, without feeling that their essence is the most exquisite humour ever exhibited?

But although humour, as a general quality, is so widely diffused, it exists under many particular species and modifications, and wears a very different face in different authors. Among English writers no one has more deservedly obtained reputation for his humorous delineations than Addison, whose manner in these performances is thought peculiar to himself. To inquire into the nature of this peculiarity, may afford some amusive and not unuseful speculation.

Dr. Johnson has, I think, taken too confined a view of the range of Addison's humour in thus describing it. "His humour is so happily diffused as to give the grace of novelty to domestic scenes and daily occurrences. He never outsteps the modesty of nature, nor raises merriment or wonder by the violation of truth. His figures neither divert by distortion, nor amuse by aggravation. He copies life with so much fidelity, that he can hardly be said to invent; yet his exhibitions have an air so much original, that it is difficult to suppose them not merely the product of the imagination." In this account there is truth, but not all the truth. It may apply to "the domestic scenes and daily occurrences" represented by this author; but much of his humour is also employed upon subjects of fancy and invention, in which the ludicrous is studiously sought after; and in not a few instances he manifestly draws with the pencil of a caricaturist, and affects his purpose by a happy exaggeration.

It has frequently been his practice to seize some story or historical narration, and, adopting only the leading circumstance, to found it on a fiction of his own, of an entirely ludicrous nature; and in this species of humour he is, I think, peculiarly original. Of this kind may be mentioned his improvement of Sir John Mandeville's story of the freezing of words in the frigid zone; and his account of the Taliacotian manufactory of noses; both in the *Tatler*: his register of the lover's leap; description of Torcy's academy for politicians: dream of women carrying out their valuables from a besieged town; and trial of chastity by a breed of dogs; all in the *Spectator*. These admirable pieces of humour cannot justly be said to please by their adherence to nature and truth; on the contrary, they owe their merit to a kind of agreeable extravagance, and to a creation of ludicrous

imagery, artificially engrafted upon the subject. Many others of his pictures are fancy pieces of the caricature and grotesque kind. Such are, the virtuoso's will; and most of the proceedings of the court of honour, in the *Tatler*: the citizen's and the lady's journal; and the widow's club, in the *Spectator*; the rebel officer's journal, in the *Freeholder*; and the scenes among the servants, in the play of *The Drummer*. In others, he has receded still further from topics of real life, and has sported in scenes of pure invention. Examples of this are given in the transmigrations of a monkey, the dissections of a beau's head and a coquette's heart, the mountain of miseries, and that delightful tale, the antediluvian loves of Shalum and Hilpa. Thus it would seem that Addison rejected no promising source of the ludicrous, whether suggested by reading, observation, or fancy. It may, however, be admitted, that his humour is most valuably employed where, besides the purpose of exciting a smile, his intent has been to satirize some prevalent folly or violation of the properties of life. This has very frequently been his object, and no writer ever more happily combined good-natured pleasantry with effectual ridicule. The sly simplicity of his strokes, inflicted with a seeming unconsciousness of intention, while it renders them more exquisite to attentive and sagacious readers, has perhaps often occasioned them to pass unnoticed; so that I believe Addison generally is regarded as less of a satirist than he really is. That he could employ keen ridicule upon occasion, sufficiently appears from his professed party-writings; and although in the *Spectator* he has the merit of excluding all direct topics of party, yet I think it may easily be discerned that he had by no means lost sight of a general purpose of favouring that public cause to which he was devoted. In particular, the personage of Sir Roger de Coverley, appears to be employed by him as a covert for throwing ridicule upon that class of society which he has more openly satirized in his country gentleman in the *Freeholder*. I do not mean that he has used it solely for this purpose, for he has also made it the vehicle of much pleasing morality; but he has kept this end in constant view.

An acute judge of moral propriety observed to me some time ago, that the character of Sir Roger, as exhibited in different parts of the *Spectator*, was by no means consistent. In the second number, written probably by Steel, he is described as a man
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of singularities, but proceeding from a particular vein of good-sense: and though fond of retirement, and careless of appearances, since he was crossed in love; it is said that in his youth he had been a fine gentleman, who supped with Lord Rochester and Sir George Etheredge, had fought a duel, and kicked a bully in a coffee-house. It is certain that many of the subsequent displays of his character in which he is represented as ignorant of the common forms of life, rustic, uninformed, and credulous, very ill accord with this supposed town education. Steel himself has been guilty of some of these deviations from the original draught; but Addison seems not at all to have regarded it, and to have painted after a conception of his own, to which he has faithfully adhered. His Sir Roger, though somewhat of an humourist in his manner, is essentially a benevolent, chearful, hearty country gentleman, of very slender abilities and confined education, warmly attached to church and king, and imbued with all the political opinions of what was called the country party. Though he is made an object of affection from the goodness of his heart, and the hilarity of his temper, yet his weaknesses and prejudices scarcely allow place for esteem; nor do we meet with any of that whimsical complication of sense and folly which Steel's papers exhibit, and which he accounts for on the supposition of a sort of mental infirmity, left by his amorous disappointment.

I shall point out some of the particulars which seem designed by Addison to lower him down to the standard of capacity which he chose to allot to the abstract character of the country gentleman. His behaviour at church may pass as the oddity of an humourist, though it also plainly denotes the rustication of a sequestered life; but his half belief of witchcraft in the case of Moll White, is undoubtedly a satirical stroke on country superstition. Sir Roger seriously advises the old woman not to have communication with the devil, or hurt her neighbour's cattle; and it is observed, "that he would frequently have bound her over to the county sessions, had not his chaplain with much ado, persuaded him to the contrary." At the assizes he gets up and makes a speech; but, the Spectator says, "it was so little to the purpose, that he will not trouble his readers with an account of it." In the adventure with the gipsies, the knight suffers them to tell him his fortune, and appears more than half inclined to put faith in their predictions. His notion that the Act for securing

the church of England had already begun to take effect, because a rigid dissenter, who had dined at his house on Christmas-day, had been observed to eat heartily of plum-porridge, is too palpable a stroke of raillery on the narrow conceptions of the high party to be mistaken. The whole description of Sir Roger's behaviour at the representation of the Distressed Mother, is admirably humorous; but the figure the knight makes in it is not at all more respectable in point of taste or knowledge, than that of Partridge in Tom Jones on a similar occasion. But it is in the visit to the tombs in Westminster Abbey, that Addison has most unmercifully jested on the good man's simplicity. Sir Roger, it seems, was prepared for this spectacle by a course of historical reading in the summer, which was to enable him to bring quotations from Baker's Chronicle in his political debates with Sir Andrew Freeport. He accordingly deals out his knowledge very liberally as he passes through the heroes of this profound historian. The shew-man, however, informs him of many circumstances which he had not met with in Baker; and this profusion of anecdotes makes him appear so extraordinary a person to Sir Roger, that he not only kindly shakes him by the hand at parting, but invites him to his lodgings in Norfolk-street, in order "to talk over these matters with him more at leisure." The trait is pleasantly ludicrous, but somewhat *outrée*, as applied to a person at all removed from the lowest vulgar.

If the picture of Sir Roger be compared with that of the country squire in the Freeholder, it will be found that they differ chiefly in the milder temper and more benevolent disposition of the knight, and scarcely at all in point of information and understanding. Both have the same national and party prejudices, and exhibit an equal inferiority to the more cultured inhabitant of the town. As the papers in which Sir Roger appears have ever been among the most popular in the Spectator, I cannot but think they have done much in fixing on the public mind the abstract idea of a country gentleman, and attaching to it that sort of contempt with which, whether justly or otherwise, it has usually been treated; and I should no more hesitate to term Addison a *satirist* in this piece of pleasantry, than the author of the celebrated "Lettres Provinciales," who has perhaps excelled every writer in the refined delicacy of his ridicule.

Stoke Newington,

Jan. 6, 1800.

J. AIKIN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XIX.

WHERE IS THE PATRIA OF ROMANCE,
OF RIME, AND OF CHIVALRY?

An gwîranath ew an gwella
En pob tra trea po pella.

The truth is best in every thing, near or far.

ARMORICAN PROVERBS.

THE nest of romantic fiction, the first use of rime, and the institution of chivalry, are of uncertain locality; so that the pedigree is still to seek of circumstances which have given to the manners of our heroic ages, and to the compositions of our popular poets, their most peculiar tinge. Different theories have indeed been offered of their probable origin: two systems especially, which may be characterised as the Arabic and the Gothic, have attracted the toils of microscopic erudition, and divide the votes of literary speculators.

That scheme of opinion which aims at deducing romance, rime, and knighthood, from the Arabs, originates probably with Velasquez, who, in a history of the poetry of Spain, naturally ascribes to the Moorish conquest many peculiarities of Spanish culture. Warburton (Final note to Love's Labour lost) and Warton (First Dissertation prefixed to the History of English Poetry) favour more or less this hypothesis, which makes Spain the birth place of modern civilization, and successively the school mistress of the Provençal and Italian, of the Norman and English poets. According to these writers, the *Douazdeb Rokb*, or twelve champions of Kai Khosrou, would be the archetypes of the peers of Charlemagne; the *moriscos*, of our ballads; and the *fieblas de las canas*, of our tournaments.

Mallet, by his Introduction to the History of Denmark, suggested the trains of idea which led probably Pinkerton (Dissertation on the Scythians or Goths, p. 135), and certainly Percy (on the ancient Metrical Romances,) to ascribe a Scandinavian origin to the tales and rites of chivalry. According to these writers, the model of romance must be sought in the History of Charles and Grymer, the firstlings of rime in Egil the Skald, and the rudiments of knighthood in the Edda.

Various considerations, however, favour the suspicion that neither Moorish Spain, nor Gothic Scandinavia, gave this very decisive impulse to the character of early modern civilization; but Armorica rather, and the connected provinces of Britain.

I. All the European nations take their romances of chivalry from the French.

The Italians have no* vernacular poetry prior to the fourteenth century: the earliest of their writers in † verse or ‡ prose, abound with imitations from the Provençal; Ariosto derives from Turpin, and Tasso from § Bechada, the subject of his poem. The Spaniards enumerate, among their earliest || poets, those invited out of the south of France to Barcelona by King John the First of Arragon. According to Cervantes, they have no older book of chivalry to exhibit than Amadis of Gaul, which is apparently a translation from the then manuscript French original: at any rate its circulation cannot be traced before the invention of printing, and it is consequently posterior, by many centuries, to the first French Romances. The English possess few compositions of this sort, which are not avowedly ¶ translated from Norman originals: and this is the case of the three ** oldest, the Geste of King Horne, the Sangrale, and the Lives of the Saints. The German romancers again, as Adelung and †† Eichhorn have proved, borrow from the French their first essays: Ulrich of Zezam, who flourished in 1190,

* Petrarch, indeed, mentions in his Triumph of Love

— i Siciliani

Che fur' già primi—

But these seem to be Provençal poets emigrated to Sicily.

† See especially La Crusca Provenzale of Ant. Bastero, Rome 1724.

‡ Brunetto Latini, the master of Dante, "il quale, siccome testimonia G. Villani, su cominciatore, e maestro in digrossare i Fiorentini, e farli scorti in ben parlare ed in saper giudicare, piuttosto che adoperare il patrio suo linguaggio nella grand' opera del Tesoro, volle anzi scriverla in lingua Romanza, o Provenzale, come quella che era in quel tempo tenuta per più gentile, e più nobile dell' Italiana." Vicende della Letteratura, p. 75.

§ "Gregorius, cognomento Bechada, de Castro de Turribus, professione miles, subtilissimi ingenii vir, aliquantulum imbutus literis, horum gesta præliorum (the taking of Jerusalem by Godfrey) maternâ, ut ita dixerim, linguâ rhythmo vulgari, ut populus pleniter intelligeret, ingens volumen decenter composuit." Labbe Biblioth. nov. II. p. 296. This Bechada of Tours was assisted by Gaubert, a Norman.

|| Dillon's Origin of Spanish Poetry, p. 54.

¶ Percy Reliques, III. p. xxi.

** Warton's History of English Poetry, I. 13, 38, and 134; and Tyrwhitt's Essays on Chaucer, III. 68, and 154.

†† Geschichte der Cultur, p. 224.

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translated Sir Lancelot of the Lake from the French of Arnaud Daniel: Albert of Halberstadt and Wolfram of Eschenbach translated from the French of Guyot the Romances Gamuret and Percival, about the year 1200: Rupert of Orbent, in 1226, translated Fleur Blanchefleur; and Godfrey of Strasburg, in 1250, Sir Tristram. The Icelanders, it should seem from *Peringkiold, have borrowed usually from the Germans: as the Niflunga-saga, which is the most ancient of their ballads not mythological, appeals to Teutonic poems for vouchers.

II. The French romances originate in the north of France.

Among the provincial dialects of that country, the only† two which attained in the middle ages a degree of polish and fashion, were the Provençal and the Norman, then called *langue d'oc* and *langue d'oui*. South of the Loire the cultivated classes spoke and wrote in Provençal, north of the Loire in Norman French. In each of these dialects the kings of France were accustomed to pronounce the coronation-oath; and in each, a variety of versified compositions were early drawn up. But among the Provençal poets the History of the Troubadors enumerates only‡ two makers of metrical romances, Arnaud de Carcaffes and Raimond Vidal. Nor is there more than a single romance of Provençal origin (for Philomena is placed by Count Caylus§ under Saint Louis) which has probable claims to high antiquity and originality: that namely of William the Short-nosed, a companion of Charlemayne, who, for his services against the Spanish Moors receives the duchy of Aquitaine, and at last turns monk. Whereas|| in the *langue d'oui*, or Norman French, above a hundred romance-writers have been reckoned. The cause of this disparity seems to be, that in the south of France poetry was cultivated as an accomplishment of the gentry, as a *gay science*, and dealt chiefly in gallant *sonnets*, or satirical *servantes*; while in the north of France it

was the business of an* order of reciters, who travelled from castle to castle, amusing with their tales those vacant hours which the modern novelist occupies. Rimed stories of marvellous import, merry fabliaux, miraculous legends, romances of chivalry, were best adapted for the purposes of such an employment.

III. The older romances of chivalry, have especially celebrated the heroes of greater or lesser Brittany, and are therefore of Armorican origin.

Armorica was the north-west corner of Gaul, included between the Loire, the Seine, and the Atlantic. In imitation of Britain, and in concert with it, this† province favoured, about the year 410, the revolt of Constantine against the Roman emperor Honorius; but it did not resume on the death of the rebel its ancient allegiance. Under a constitution in which the clergy, the nobility, and the city corporations had all a formal influence, it continued in a state of independence until Charlemayne. The Titular‡ sovereignty of Clovis, who, by an opportune conversion to Christianity, obtained the voluntary submission of the§ Armoricans, encroached so little on the real franchises of the burghers, that neither he nor his royal successors rivalled in power the metropolitan mayors, and were often removed by them. The conduct of the independent British was similar; first they hired the protection of the Gothic stragglers, next they conferred a limited and local sovereignty, and finally they submitted wholly to the sway of the barbarian intruders, a revolution which may be considered as completed throughout this island, with the exception of a few Welsh mountains, in the time of Offa, the correspondent of Charlemayne. Among the chieftains of continental Brittany, Charles¶ Martel acquired the strongest claims to public grati-

* See also Bragut III. p. 354.

† Legrand's Preface to the Fabliaux.

‡ Histoire des Troubadours. II. 390, and III. 296

§ Oeuvres badines.

|| See Corps d'extraits des Romans de Chevalerie, par le Comte de Tressan: Fauchet's Recueil de l'origine, &c. plus les noms et sommaire des oeuvres de CXXVII. poëtes François vivans avant l'an MCCC: and the Appendix, No. 11, to Eichhorn's Geschichte der Cultur.

* In the Encyclopédie, article *Jongleurs* a tariff of Saint Louis is quoted, in which these wandering story-tellers are exempted from the taxes levied at the gates of Paris, on condition of their repeating to the toll-gatherer a stanza from some ballad.

† Zosimus, liv. VI.

‡ Mezeray, Abregé Chronologique, I. 313.

§ The name Armorican, which signifies *on the sea-shore*, was perhaps applied as far east as the mouth of the Rhine (Procopius peri Gothikôn, as amended by Hadrian Valefius;) it seems to be translated in the law of Clovis by the term *ripuaire*, and in the maritime code by *anseaic*.

tude for maintaining and extending the independence of his country against the Saracens of the south, and the Germans of the east: and among the pendragons of Britain, Arthur won the like celebrity against the Piks of the north, and the Saxons of the east. A survey of romantic literature will evince that these two heroes and their companions were principally extolled.

The romances of chivalry may be arranged in four main classes. 1. Those which relate to Amadis of Gaul and his fellows. These were all written originally in prose, are nearly cotemporary with the introduction of printing, and are therefore comparatively modern. 2. Those which relate to Arthur* and the Knights of the Round Table, or to Charlemayne and his peers. These were mostly published in prose during the first century of printing, but pre-existed in metre, and were recited in that form by the minstrels of the middle ages. 3. Those which ascribe to religious worthies the manners of chivalry; as the Seven Champions of Christendom, the Lives of the Saints, and the Vision of Pierce Plowman. Such romances mostly occur, both in prose, in metre, and in Monkish Latin, from which language the various vernacular metrical versions seem to have been made for the convenience of the pilgrim's memory. 4. Those which ascribe the manners of chivalry to the heroes of classical antiquity; rehearsing the siege of Troy, or the exploits of Theseus and of Alexander, with the moral costume of knighthood. These mostly occur in vernacular metre, and in Monkish Latin verse.

From the modern imitations of the proper romances of chivalry, no conclusion can be drawn relative to the patrial soil of the originals. From the second class, it

* Tressan, indeed, says, (*Discours préliminaire*, p. 15.) "Tous les anciens Romains de la Table-ronde, tirés par les Bretons des anciennes & fabuleuses chroniques de Melchior et de Telezin, furent écrits en Latin par Rusticien de Puisse." But the passage implies that the Latin versions were either from the Norman-French, or from the still prior romances of the Bretons. This Telezin is probably the same with the Tyrsilio of the Welsh. Chaucer says very truly. (v. 11021)

This olde gentil Bretons in hir dayes

Of diverse adventures maaden layes

Rimeyed in hir firste Breton tongue,

Which layes with instruments they songe.

and he no doubt transcribed this tradition from some Norman-French poem which he was re-fashioning.

would naturally be inferred, that the country of Arthur, and the country of Charlemayne, gave birth to these compositions. But it may be doubted, whether the romances concerning Charlemayne do in fact relate to this Emperor. They ascribe to him a father named Pepin, who has four sons; exploits in the forest of Ardenne; wars against the Saxons; the repulsion of the Saracens, in consequence of a victory at Poitiers; the institution of an order of knighthood; the deposition of the Duke of Aquitaine; an embassy from the Pope; and the gift of the sacred territory to the See of Rome. All these circumstances are historically* true of Charles Martel. The names are the more likely to have been confounded through the medium of an Armorican dialect, as *meur* signifies great, *le mayne* and *marra*, a mattock, *martel*, in that language, so that Charlemar would be the Britannian name of both. Passing on to the third and fourth classes; the Lives of the Saints, the Troy-book, the Story of Alexander, and the *Gesta Romanorum*, are obviously modifications of the later remnants of Latin culture: they can, by no plan of inference, be referred to an Arabic or a Scandinavian origin. They must either be deduced from the Italian literature of the middle ages; or from the vestiges of ancient literature, which in Armorica and Britain survived the separation of these countries from the Roman Empire. But they do not derive from Italy, because that country has no native legends in which the manners of chivalry are ascribed to the champions of religion; and because William of Brittany, Walter Chatillon, and others, preceded Guido Colonna and the Italian romancers in the chivalrization of ancient epopœas. It remains probable, therefore, that even these stories received first in Armorica their chivaleresque garb.

IV. Rime derives from Armorican language. The speech of Armorica and of Britain, during the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, which include the period of their connexion and independence, must have resembled closely that of the older Welch bards. The patois of Brittany, Cornwall, and Wales are kindred dialects† of the Cimbric tongue, differing radically from the Gaelic or Irish, and from the Gothic or Saxon idioms of their western and eastern neighbours, but agreeing minutely with the few remaining mo-

* Velly's *Histoire de France*, vol. I.

† Lhuyd's *Archæologia*.

numents of the old Armorican and British; so that from what is known of the Welsh one may reason concerning the Armorican. Now rime* is essential to Welsh poetry. Their oldest versifiers,† Taliesin, Aneurin, and Cian, employ this measure. The heroic elegies of Llywarch are composed in rime. In§ each of the poems of Hywel the son of Owain Gwynne the same rime is repeated throughout the whole composition. In all the Gothic dialects rime is a novation: but in Welsh it is coæval with recorded poetry. It is the more probable, that out of this language rime passed into all the other European tongues, as the first Latin rimes on record are those|| of St. Augustin relative to the Pelagian heresy, which originated with Morgan, a monk of Bangor, and was rife both in Britain and Armorica. The peculiarity of the form of attack is a legitimate ground for inferring, that rime had been recurred to for its diffusion, and was consequently in popular use. St. Patrick, an Armorican, introduced** rime into Ireland.

V. Chivalry, though of obscurer origin, is also probably Armorican. Its history has been less evolved than its institutions by the labors of St. Palaye. It resembles, in the spirit of its operation, a confederacy of country-gentlemen to ward off from each other the dangers and evils of anarchy. A defensive, not an offensive, spirit characterizes the obligations of a knight. To protect the church against heathens, ladies against ravishers, orphans against en-

croaching guardians, and the conquered equal against insult, were the topics of his oath. An order-spirit, an exclusive care for the interests of gentlemen, distinguishes the practice of the initiated. The personal rights of women of the lower classes were invaded without scruple; while those of ladies were respected with superstitious politeness. Such features seem rather the relics of a receding, than the tokens of a growing civilization. The whole ritual of chivalry, the military exercises, the tournaments, the fortified palaces, its very religiosity, imply an advancement in society, to which the Scandinavians could not have attained. The sacred reverence for ladies cannot have proceeded from the Mahometan Moors. Armorica alone was adapted by its political circumstances, its Christianity, and its long participation of Roman culture, to become the nurse of such peculiarities. Some ceremonies of knighthood bear a strong resemblance to those bardic institutions which were common precisely to the Belgic provinces of Gaul and Britain; and which retain until now among the Welsh a great influence. The Ovyds,* like the knights, passed through preliminary grades, were admitted by dubbing, were instructed in the use of arms, affected a green livery, swore obedience to the judge and priest (to the Braid† and Druid), respected the truce

* See the Dissertation on Bardism, prefixed to the Elegies of Llywarch, p. xxxvi. &c.

† The Braints answer to the *Chevaliers de loi*, and the Ovyds to the *Chevaliers d'épée*, of the ancient French jurisprudence. Lonsel, in his *Dialogue de Avocats*, remarks, p. 458: "Pendant long temps une bonne partie des gens laïcs du parlement étoient appelés *chevaliers*," Boutillier, in his *Somme Rurale*, says, "Or sachez que le fait d'avocacerie sont les anciens faiseurs de loix, si est tenu et compté pour *chevalerie*; & pour se font ils appelez en droit escrit *Chevaliers de Loix* et peuvent et doivent porter d'or comme font les chevaliers." We find the Welsh nobles wearing a gold chain, and breaking off one or more rings to reward their followers for prowess in battle, or their minstrels for excellence in song: we also find the vaers, maers, or municipal magistrates with a gold chain: possibly it was a badge common to both orders of chivalry, the makers and the executors of the law. It is highly desirable that those Welsh antiquaries who are at present so laudably employed in the translation and publication of their manuscript monuments, would bestow a preference of care on such as tend most to evolve the early form of an institution so influential

* "The first kind of stanzas was the triplet; and the first kind of rime was identical rime. Institutes of the bards, as quoted in the Life of Llywarch, p. xix.

† Evans de Bardis, p. 67. Pinkerton (Enquiry into the History of Scotland, II. 97) pleads rime as a proof that these poems are of the thirteenth century: in the lives of Saint Columban and Saint Faron, that is in the sixth century, Latin rimes occur.

‡ Heroic Elegies of Llywarch, by W. Owen, 1792.

§ Monthly Magazine, III. 95, 186, 257, 335, 419.

|| Quisquis novit evangelium, recognoscat cum timore;

Videt reticulum ecclesiam, videt hoc sæculum mare,

Genus autem mixtum piscis justus est cum peccatore;

Sæculi finis est littus, tunc est tempus separare, &c.

** Usserii Antiq. Eccles. c. 17, p. 450.

of God (the intermission of hostility commanded occasionally by the Bardic order) were liable to punishment by excommunication, and often made great sacrifices of personal convenience to the desire of executing an individual vengeance from deference apparently for secret tribunals. To these features may be added, a passion for public historical recitations in rime by the Dageiniad, an order of men educated for that purpose, and analogous to the earlier minstrels.

These intimations singly taken might be insufficient to authorize decision; but as they all favour one conclusion collectively, they are entitled to much confidence. It is reasonable then to believe, that romance, rime, and knighthood, which are the pivots of what is most peculiar in the manners of our heroic ages, and the compositions of our popular poets, are all derived from the Welsh or Cimbric inhabitants of Armorica and Britain.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE misapplication of terms, or the not applying of them to the full extent of which they are capable, it is well known may produce very serious mistakes, and be the cause of personal malice. Hence the importance of accuracy in the use of language, and hence the necessity of attending to the scope of an author, if we wish critically to determine the character of a particular writing.

Among the many words which in common conversation, and sometimes in writing, are not carried to their due extent, is the term Dramatic.

The word is used to express that species of writing which consists in the imitation of life and manners, an imitation by action and representation. Here the author borrows characters, and his writing is termed dramatic, in opposition to the narrative or epic, where he borrows no character, but speaks in his own person.

Hence the propriety of calling Tragedy and Comedy, emphatically THE Drama, as consisting entirely of action and representation, under assumed characters; but the word *Dramatic* must not be restricted to the stage; but applies to any species of writing, where the author himself assumes

a character, or introduces persons acting a part*.

On this principle Homer throughout his Iliad and Odyssey is Dramatic, as well as, though not so much as, Sophocles, or Aristophanes; Virgil, as well as Terence; Milton, as well as Shakespeare; though the title given to their poems will be Epic; for the poets set out at least in their own names, and narrate in their own persons. Pastoral poetry is in a manner dramatic, and, indeed, derived its form and character from the same source as Comedy†. Didactic and descriptive poems occasionally take the dramatic form. In the story of Orpheus and Euridyce, in the fourth book of the Georgics, the poet becomes dramatic; Thomson is dramatic in the story of Palemon and Lavinia; and Mason, in the fourth book of his English Garden, is dramatic. Odes are very frequently dramatic. A Dutch critic has classed the Odes of Horace. Ode the 28th of the first book,

Te maris et terræ numeroq. carentis arenæ,

he calls *προσαγορευτική*; he might have termed it more properly dramatic; for the poet is not introduced speaking himself. In some sort Gray's incomparable Ode, entitled, The Progress of Poetry, is dramatic. The Poet, indeed, speaks in his own Person; but he places himself in different ages, and different countries; and hence his imagery becomes appropriate and beautiful, which otherwise would be liable to censure. Ovid's Love Epistles, and Pope's Eloisa to Abelard, and others, may, in this sense, be denominated dramatic.

If a certain person, whom I accidentally met the other day, had attended to this circumstance, he would not by his *broad hint* have informed me, that in a copy of verses which appeared in your magazine the last month, I had some *particular persons* in my eye, and least of all his own self. He would have seen, that the verses are entirely dramatic. They make one of a series of little poems, that I composed some time ago without having any person living in my eye; and I am no more like Democritus, than he is like Homer or Pythagoras. I remain, Sir,

Your's respectfully,
G. DYER.

tial on the education and character of modern Europe as chivalry.

* Vid Aristot. de Poet.

† Vid. de Bucol. Poet. Græcorum Dissertation—prefixed to Warton's Theocritus.

For the Monthly Magazine.
REMARKS on the CLIMATE in NORTH AMERICA; with Observations upon certain Effects of Frost in Mountainous Parts of the Country; Methods used to preserve Fruit Trees, by means of Straw Conductors, Fire, Pavement, &c. by Mr. Tatham.

It seems to be somewhat generally believed by the people in Europe, that the climate of the American Continent is wholly regulated by its spherical gradations; for we frequently hear it observed, that a place must be hot or cold, sickly or healthy, because it is situated in such or such a latitude.

If the whole western continent, indeed, had been a continued plain, corresponding with the southern banks of North America, which border upon the Atlantic Ocean, it is probable, that this doctrine might have proved generally true; but as the interior parts of the country are not only mountainous, but greatly elevated above the common horizon, and formed upon a magnificent scale, we must search for an auxiliary principle of temperament in more exalted regions than this imaginary level.

The bountiful hand of Providence has constructed things in America of a magnitude widely different from that upon which men are accustomed to observe on the European side of the sea; and when we enter a river of the Transatlantic hemisphere, which we find to be ten or twelve miles wide at its mouth, and ascend beyond the flow of the tide until we approach a visible inclination of river current similar to that which moving water assumes in every country as it approaches the ocean, we are naturally led to consider the position which nature must have assigned to its source, according to the proofs which we behold in an existing result of the philosophical principle by which the descent of fluid particles is necessarily governed; and we form our conception of its distant origin to correspond with its cubic contents, and the angle of its inclination.

Beyond such a rule for judging of an unknown source, we have, at this day, an authentic knowledge of the topography of the country, as far westward as the banks of the river Mississippi; and, in such parts where the heights of land which divide the eastern streams of that wonderful river from those which fall into the Atlantic, have not been actually ascertained, we have, at least, the superficial admeasurements of the States, and the obtuse angle which is indicated by the respective eastern currents, as the foundation of an approximate calculation.

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Assuming this kind of data, we shall be enabled to form a tolerable conjecture concerning the nature of that exalted summit which gives rise to the unexplored waters of the rivers Missouri, Oregon, Mississippi, and other divergent streams which are yet but partially known to us; and when, by this measure, we are enabled to compare their vast extent and regular supply of moisture, with what we know of the lakes of Canada, which feed the rivers Ohio and St. Lawrence throughout the thirsty season of a summer's drought, we shall, I think, rationally conclude, that the high regions of the American Continent, which are hitherto unknown to us, contain vast reservoirs of stagnant water, collected into lakes and morasses, which the wisdom of Providence hath contrived as a permanent resource to supply the perpetual demand of such unparalleled channels as are elsewhere unequalled, and are exceptions to the ordinary operations of natural philosophy; nor need we be surprised, if the accounts of circumnavigators should confirm this ideal theory with future proofs, that reversed winds produce similar weather and climate to that which is prevalent at the opposite point of a central line, which takes its transit across the highest summit of the land, from one sea to the other.

This supposition is, I think, greatly strengthened by the well known fact, that north-westerly winds are the most powerful and piercing of any which the people of the United States experience; and certain it is, that winds in this direction traverse the coldest regions of the highest summit on the continent, and bring with them the frigid quality with which they are impregnated in passing over; which necessarily purifies the atmosphere, and subjects the parts of the country which are most exposed to the winds blowing in this direction to the greatest dominion of cold, and to the severest effects of the chilling blast.

In respect to the degrees of cold, which obtain a more powerful agency in a line of perpendicular ascent (if it can be so expressed) from the common horizon, I believe the philosophical theory is well understood by the scientific characters of England; but in respect to the confirmation of theoretic experiment by practical proofs, this is one of those grand and fortunate cases in natural philosophy, which affords the most satisfactory demonstration. Those who have dared to soar above the clouds in a balloon have felt and testified the gelid perception; those who have a-

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scended

scended the cloud-capped Peak of Teneriffe have even there visited the frigid zone with which nature hath begirt its head: and I myself have seen the mountains of Spain and America, both, in a state of contrast between summer and winter; having their tops covered with snow, while the country surrounding their base has been clothed with perfect foliage and verdure.

If we may be permitted to deduce a general effect from the great example of the American Continent, there are certain phenomena connected with the position of a country, in respect to the effects of frost, which may merit the attention and experiments of philosophers. It is a fact, which thousands as well as myself can witness, in those western countries of America which have an high exposure to the winter's blast, that the northern sides of a ridge or mountain arrive sooner and more certainly at a state of perfect vegetation, than the south sides of the same hills which are laid open to the power of the sun. I account for this phenomenon as follows: I apprehend, that the southern exposure to the vehement rays of the sun during the infant stages of vegetation puts the sap in motion at two early a period of the spring, before the season has become sufficiently steady to afford nurture and protection to the vegetating plant, blossom, or leaf; and when, in this condition, the first efforts of vegetation are checked by the chilling influence of cold nights, and such changeable weather as the contest (as it were) between winter and spring is ever wont to produce in their apparent struggles to govern the season, I suppose the capillary tubes and ducts which perform the nourishing offices of vegetation, are not only impeded and choaked up by the means of an irregular counter-process, but that the sap is thrown into a state of acidity or fermentation, from which it must necessarily purify itself by some natural process, before it becomes fit to re-assume its functions in the common order of the universal system.

On the other hand, the northern exposures, which are not so early presented to the vivifying influence of the sun, remain, as it were, in a torpid state until the more advanced period of the spring; and when this powerful luminary is perceived to apply his coercive properties to the earth which has been hitherto so sheltered, he will be found also to have attained a decided altitude over the receding winter.

Another phenomenon (an effect which I suppose to proceed from the alternate influence of a sheltered site on the one

hand, and the transit of the wind over a frozen region, from whence the restrictive properties are dispensed over every northern exposure, on the other hand) is to be perceived in the quality of the soil: that in the northern coves or hollows of the mountains being generally the richest, and producing the most luxuriant vegetation, and largest timber (witness the *buck-eye* or horse-chestnut, poplar, beech, walnut, sugar-tree, and many others which indicate valuable lands); while that on the south side is perpetually impoverished by the powers of exhalation, and the parching heat of an unsheltered southern exposure. I recollect an early instance (1770 to 1772) where a gentleman in America began to profit by the observance of this phenomenon. C. Yancey, Esq. a respectable farmer in the County of Amherst in Virginia, was remarkable for the management of his peaches, and for the excellent brandy which he distilled from them; but a circumstance which rendered Mr. Yancey more generally known and beloved by his neighbours, was, that, whensoever a year of scarcity happened in respect to peaches, he possessed both a plentiful supply, and a disposition to dispense them in baskets-full to the use of those who applied for them: his advantage in this respect was derived chiefly from an orchard which he had planted upon the northern exposure of a lofty mountain in defiance of custom; and which verified the solidity of his judgment by a bountiful crop, when many orchards in the valley were nipped in the bud, and rendered wholly unproductive.

In the month of November, 1777, (being before the Indian war of 1776 was thoroughly quieted), I happened to find a deserted cottage upon the abandoned frontier of the Nonocluckie (vulgarly Noloockuckie) settlements, when the summer remained so late and warm as to surprise me with the agreeable discovery of some delicious water-melons among the grass; and the summer verdure was every where perfect, with little or no appearance of the approach of autumn about the spot. I had occasion to travel directly from thence an eastern course over the mountains, upon a journey of several hundred miles into the Atlantic territories; having upwards of one hundred miles to ascend the western waters of the river Mississippi, and to pass the mountains in this route near to that elevated part of the Iron Mountain, where the Allegania, the Apalachian, and Blue Mountains form their junction into one stupendous mass. As I ascended the southern branches of the river Holston into a higher degree of

of altitude, I perceived that the leaves became gradually tinted, and every hour of my journey presented stronger evidences of the approaching autumn.

When I began to ascend the spurs of the Iron Mountain, I discerned the grass to be affected, the leaves to be falling, and the gradations from autumn to winter to be every where evident.

When I reached the summit or gap of this mountain, that opens to view the picturesque and extensive vale of Kanhawa, which extends above one hundred miles across the country, in a transverse or northwardly direction between the sources of the eastern and western rivers, and has a fair exposure to the north-western winds blowing over the lakes of Canada, the trees were disrobed of their cloathing; and when I reached the ford of the Kanhawa at the mouth of Meadow Creek, I found winter completely verified by the presence of *wild geese*, which separated into two distinct flocks, and permitted me to pass between them without flight; and by the first appearance of clear ice upon the brinks of the river. I now bid adieu to the autumn of this year, and began to prepare myself with warmer raiment; but to my great surprise, when I approached the summit of the Blue Mountains, at the place called *Fishe's Gap* (which commands one of the grandest views in nature, and lays open the diminished objects below to the utmost capacity of optics,) I could perceive in one immense scope all the gradations before me which I had passed; and I found in the eastern descent of my next day's journey a verdure approaching towards summer, and differing very little from the state in which I had left Nonocluckie.

Since the period here spoken of, I have spent several years in the countries westward of the Alleghania Mountains, and have had many opportunities of making correspondent remarks upon the American climate. I think there can be little or no doubt, that these facts evidence the existence of a frozen summit in those regions of the western world, which are hitherto untrodden by European feet. I will not hazard an opinion that such regions are uninhabitable; I am rather inclined to think that we shall shortly find them to be the abode of a populous and hardy race of savages; and that if they are more frigid in the summer months than those elevated exposures which are even influenced as far south as Georgia by the rapid emissions of their impregnated *north-westerns*, that their retentive property must be ascribed (not

to a mere cap of eternal snow upon the head of a central mountain, but) to a wide expanse of fresh-water lakes and morasses, which are prone to collect the frigid particles from a still more exalted sphere; and which the wisdom of Providence has thus consistently ordained for the bountiful purposes of its creation; and by which means alone it would seem capable (according to the comprehensions of human philosophy) to preserve an inexhaustible reservoir, to support the successive demands which the change of seasons impose upon so many wonderful channels for the accommodation of the inferior country, and to replenish the innumerable ducts which are continually exhausted by the calls of absorption and evaporation.

If, however, the supposition of such a theorem should need some farther *known* facts to establish the congeniality of water towards congelation by the powers of attraction, we may instance that the attraction of rivers is known to preserve fruit upon their banks, when the blossoms of those at a greater distance are seen to wither and die away. It is ascribed to this cause chiefly, that orchards in the lower countries of *James* and other principal rivers in Virginia, are supposed to yield more certain crops near the river banks than in the plains at a distance; and in some parts of that State there is a custom prevails of suspending a straw rope from the highest twig of a fruit-tree into a tub of water below, as a conductor to the frost. I have been often told of this experiment, and have at this hour to lament that I resided in the neighbourhood of its practice at too early an age to think it worthy my care, and have not been of later years in a way to accomplish such accurate observation as might enable me to vouch for the fact.

Before we take leave of the phenomena of frost, it seems fitting to remark, that clay soils have a greater tendency to retain the impressions of cold, than those of a more light, loamy, or sandy quality. Hence it is, that the snow is of longer continuance upon the surface of a red clay, than upon any other kind of country; and it may, perhaps, be ascribed to some peculiar refrigeratory property in this kind of soil, that the farmer always prays for a coat of snow to shield his crop from the dreaded depredations of an intense winter. So far as my observation goes in respect to agriculture, I think both the red clay and the lighter red soils of every quality are most subject to emit the grain in the act of freezing, and by this means to impoverish the

the crop of wheat. But I think all red lands are the most universally suitable for clover: and it may possibly arise from this condition of the ground, which although it may prove a bane to grain previously sowed, which happens to be then in the very act of radification; yet the disposition of such land to embosom with the thaw any light seed which may become scattered upon its surface, may be a good reason why farmers make choice of such land, and seize the opportunity of a suitable frost or a competent fall of snow, for the purpose of sowing it with clover.

In respect to the radical preservation of trees and plants, I recollect to have observed a casual instance during a hard winter, where a particular tree, in a row of the same kind, growth, and condition, was preserved, and shot forth with very superior luxuriance through the mere accident of its having been paved with oyster-shells; probably deposited there by the mimic industry of small children.

Upon this principle the Judge of the High Court of Chancery in Virginia, (*George Withs Esq.*) who is remarkable for his fine fruits, is said to have succeeded admirably in an experiment of planting a young orchard in the usual mode, and securing each tree respectively by passing it through the eye of a grindstone, and breaking the several stones by the stroke of a sledge hammer, so soon as the maturity of the tree required a greater space for its expansion.

I have frequently observed a practice in the American orchards of piling brushwood, weeds, straw, or rubbish, round the roots of fruit-trees, and think it may generally be considered an useful method; and I have often seen the stumps of trees and other rubbish, set on fire with an intent to preserve the bloom (of peaches more particularly) from a frosty night. I cannot say, however, that I suppose this last method to have more than a partial capacity; nor do I know any other place than America, where the expence would not exceed the profit.

July 27, 1799.

WM. TATHAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CRITIQUE ON THE POEMS OF FALCONER. BY MR. IRVING.

THE poetry of Falconer is not to be regarded as the production of a man whose situation in life was favourable to the pursuits of literature. Born of humble and obscure parents, he enjoyed none of those advantages which affluence is cal-

culated to secure. It was not his fate to bask in the sun-shine of prosperity. In early youth he was compelled to relinquish his native home, and to enter upon a profession which, in too many instances, succeeds in blunting the softer feelings of humanity; and in the pursuit of this profession, he was exposed to innumerable dangers and misfortunes. But his native genius rose superior to the untoward circumstances incident to his station. His leisure hours were devoted to the Muses: and the hands that had been employed in adjusting the braces of a ship, were not found unskilful in the management of the golden plectrum.

By those who possess the smallest relish for pathetic simplicity, *The Shipwreck* will always be perused with pleasure. Its excellencies are not the result of painful and unwearied application; they are the happy effusions of a vigorous imagination, and a heart true to the warm impressions of nature.

In reviewing his shorter productions we shall find little scope for critical investigation. They cannot pretend to any particular marks of distinction; and, unless his fame had rested upon some more solid basis, it must very soon have decayed.

In the *Elegy sacred to the Memory of his Royal Highness's Frederic, Prince of Wales*, which was the first poetical effort that he ventured to submit to public inspection; it is scarcely possible to discover even the faintest glimmering of that genius which he afterwards displayed. It is true we occasionally meet with a few tolerable lines; but these only appear like the scattered flowers, that sometimes bloom amid the sterile plains of Arabia. Towards the close of it, there occurs the most ludicrous simile that ever disgraced the serious page of an author. The rising fame of the young prince he compares to the curling volumes of sable smoke, which mount in the atmosphere and blacken all the sky!—This is apt to remind us of Butler's comparing the changing of the morning from black to red, to the circumstance which takes place in the boiling of a lobster.*

The *Ode on the Duke of York's second Departure from England as Rear-admiral*, is of that species of writing which some have thought proper to denominate Pindaric. Every author possesses an indisputable right to impose upon his own productions whatever name he chuses: but such rude masses of verses as generally compose these odes, no more resemble the

Butler's *Hudibras*, part. ii. canto ii. v. 29.

pointed

pointed shafts* of Pindar; than *The Hatchet* and *Shepherd's Pipe* of Simmias, resemble *the Iliad* of Homer.†—Falconer's genius does not appear to have been peculiarly adapted to lyric poetry. This ode discovers none of that enthusiasm which ought to have been its chief characteristic: it is generally languid, and seldom or never rises to any considerable height. It must at the same time be confessed, that his hero was but ill calculated for aspiring sublime ideas. A man who is only distinguished by the splendour of his rank, is a very indifferent subject for poetry. The episode of the choice of Hercules is introduced with propriety, and possesses some merit. The incidents of which it is composed, have been embellished by Shenstone, Lowth, and others; but it is probable, that no poetical imitation will ever rival the original prose of Xenophon.‡

The Demagogue is a political satire, directed against a certain party, whom he regards in the light of incendiaries. Amongst other partizans, he assails the virulent Churchill, a poet, who once enjoyed a reputation which his uncouth strains were by no means adequate to support. This poem cannot be considered as a very happy effort: it is often incorrect, and contains frequent inelegancies of expression. There is nothing in its versification to compensate for the want of skill which is displayed in the arrangement of its component parts. The satire, however, is sometimes manly and poignant.

In the verses beginning "Ye hills fall prostrate," there is a profane allusion to a passage of the sacred writings, which might

* Pindari *Olymp.* ii. 150, &c.

† The mode of writing which is here alluded to, was introduced by Cowley, a poet of no means genius, but of an extremely vitiated taste. The unmerited reputation which he acquired by means of his lyric poetry, induced many others to follow his example. Long did the English press groan beneath the load of these absurd productions: and Congreve claims the honour of having cured the nation of this Pindaric madness. He not only shewed them by his own practice the manner in which Pindar arranged his stanzas, but also pointed out the absurdity of that rambling mode of writing which about his time was so prevalent. It may however be remarked, that he was not the first English poet who exhibited this species of composition in its genuine form; among the works of Jonson, there is an ode which is strictly modelled after the example of Pindar.

‡ Xenophon *Memorabil.* lib. ii. cap. 1.

with much more propriety have been omitted.

As *The Shipwreck* is a performance which the public has always been accustomed to distinguish with particular marks of regard, its peculiar excellencies and defects demand a more ample display. The uniform popularity which it has maintained, may be adduced as a proof of its real merit. Various causes may tend to confer a short-lived reputation upon poets of inferior genius. That reputation, however, which does not rest upon a true foundation must very speedily decay. Sheffield, Montague, and Granville, were once extolled as legitimate sons of Apollo; but indignant Time has erased their names from the rolls of fame.

The fate of a merchant-ship that was lost in a violent storm, will, at first sight, appear to be a subject little susceptible of embellishment: but when we begin to peruse the page of Falconer, every prejudice of this kind immediately vanishes. In exhibiting a series of events which can scarcely be deemed of a poetical nature, he has discovered no common ingenuity. To relate simple and unadorned facts in their natural order, is not the part of a poet: he must select those that seem most conducive to the general purpose which he has in view, and blend them with others which are purely imaginary, so that the whole may become interesting, and assume an air of probability. These rules are exemplified in the practice of Falconer: the manner in which he has conducted his simple tale, cannot fail to touch the sympathetic breast.* His chief characteristics are tenderness and sensibility. If he seldom reaches the sublime, it ought to be remembered that in this respect he is far from being singular. Few indeed are the poets that can aspire to a station on *the mountain of sublimity*.†

After having proposed the subject and invoked the Muses, he apologizes for his

* Thy woes, Arion! and thy simple tale,
O'er all the heart shall triumph and prevail!
Charm'd as they read the verse too sadly true,
How gallant Albert and his weary crew
Heav'd all their guns, their foundering bark
to save,
And toil'd—and shriek'd, and perish'd on the
wave! CAMPBELL.

† See Mr. Alexander Thomson's *Paradise of Taste*, canto vi. This poem, like the other production of its author, is "highly rich in fancy and in phrase."

under-

undertaking, and proceeds to introduce an allegorical description of Memory, which is highly poetical. He supplicates this power to recall to his view the events he is about to relate; for in these events he himself had a principal concern. The narrative then commences: the ship *Britannia* is represented as proceeding on her intended voyage between Egypt and Venice. Upon the occasion of her touching at the island of Candia, the poet finds an opportunity of lamenting the devastations of war, and of expatiating on the miseries of slavery. He next delineates the characters of Albert, Rodmond, and Arion, the officers of the ship: and in doing this he discovers considerable powers of discrimination. That of Rodmond is the most masterly. Under the significant appellation of Arion, he exhibits an interesting portrait of himself.—To this succeeds the beautiful episode of Palemon and Anna, two lovers, whom the cruelty of a fardid parent had doomed to extreme misery.—The ship sets sail from Candia; and the natives of the island assemble along the shore in order to view her as “she marches on the seas,” and to contemplate the various devices which ornament her stern and prow.

A series of pathetic reflections on bidding adieu to the land, forms the exordium of the second canto. In that part of the narrative which immediately follows, a variety of striking objects are described;—the brilliant hues that are reflected from the sides of a dying dolphin; the water-spout, whose towering column mingles with the skies; and the gambols of a shoal of porpoises which are seen exploring their prophetic course along the ocean. They are now threatened with a storm. The pilots begin to apprehend dangerous consequences from its increasing violence, and hold a consultation respecting the measures they ought to adopt. In the mean time the mariners are overwhelmed by the severe exertions which they are under the necessity of using, in order to prevent the vessel from foundering.

The third canto commences with a dissertation on the design and influence of poetry. He then resumes his subject; but very soon finds an opportunity of entering upon a long digression relative to the ancient and modern state of Greece. After he has thus indulged his fancy, our wandering thoughts are again directed to the state of the labouring vessel, which at length strikes upon a rock and is dashed to pieces, the greatest part of the crew perishing along

with her. The poet himself is dragged to the very gates of death:

Another billow bursts in boundless roar;
Arion sinks, and Memory views no more!
Ah! total night, and horror here preside!
My stunn'd ear tingles to the whizzing tide!
It is the funeral knell! and, gliding near,
Methinks the phantoms of the dead appear!

At length he emerges from the deep: and, with only two of his companions, gains the shore. An affecting picture of the fate of Palemon closes the narrative.

Such are the outlines of *The Shipwreck*; a poem pregnant with various matter. The most material objection that can be urged against its general plan is, that the poet makes a long excursion into the adjacent nations at the very time when the storm is precipitating the vessel towards her ruin. It is true, there is magic in the sound of ANCIENT GREECE; yet the man who stands on the pinnacle of danger, may be supposed to have his mind too much engaged with ideas of a different kind, to leave any room for the admission of classical raptures. The manner in which he has treated this subject, will scarcely be admitted as a sufficient compensation for such a breach of propriety: he performs much less than his readers might reasonably expect on such an occasion.

Upon the whole, however, the poem is conducted with taste and judgment. Although he is sometimes too circumstantial in detailing the different nautical manœuvres, yet we follow him through the various gradations of the fable with a lively interest. The introduction of numberless pleasing and pathetic incidents renders the narrative animated and interesting. The only regular episode which the poem contains is, that of Palemon and Anna. A more beautiful and tender story is hardly to be found in the whole body of English poetry: never were the distresses of two lovers portrayed with a more delicate hand. The description of Palemon's sensations when he falls in love, breathes all the pathos of the amorous Sappho. Such a description could only have been produced by one who had experienced

The trembling extasies of genuine love.

The sequel of this episode occurs towards the close of the third canto. In relating the mournful fate of Palemon, the poet appears to great advantage. Upon the foundering of the vessel, the unhappy youth, having betaken himself to a raft, endeavours to gain the shore; and we are artfully left to suppose, that he is instantly overwhelmed by the fury of the storm.

Arion

Arion and two of the mariners having providentially escaped the general wreck, begin to search for an adventurous youth whom they had seen approaching the land—

Panting, with eyes averted from the day,
Prone, helpless, on the shingly beach he lay—

It is Palemon!

We are thus revived with the hope, that he may yet be restored to the arms of the lovely Anna: but this hope is soon blasted; the bruises which he had received when thrown on shore by the breakers, put a speedy period to his existence. His final speech is truly affecting.

The sentiments of the poem are commonly adopted with propriety. The most remarkable deviation from the language of nature occurs in the last words that are uttered by Palemon. After having addressed his beloved friend in very affecting terms, he proceeds in the following manner:

When thou some tale of hapless love shalt hear,
That steals from pity's eye the melting tear,
Of two chaste hearts by mutual passion join'd,
To absence, sorrow, and despair consign'd;—
Oh! then to swell the tides of social woe,
That heal th' afflicted bosom they o'erflow,
While memory dictates, this sad shipwreck tell,
And what distress thy wretched friend befel!
&c.

These lines are beautiful; but their beauty is misplaced. Is it natural for a man to utter such sentiments as these, when he is already tottering on the very brink of that awful gulph which no mortal ever repassed? In order to take a survey of this kind, the mind must be free from every painful sensation, and entirely divested of the influence of every boisterous passion.

The language of *The Shipwreck*, though not always carefully correct, possesses considerable merit. We are not unfrequently presented with happy turns of expression. His versification is, for the most part, spirited and vigorous, and some passages may even boast of

The long majestic march, and energy divine*, which characterize the manly productions of Dryden.

Among the principal faults of the poem, may be reckoned the unceasing recurrence of the barbarous phraseology of seamen. The nature of his subject rendered it absolutely necessary to introduce a number of uncouth terms incident to navigation: but it will be difficult to assign a reason why,

* Pope.

in the use of them, he has been so extremely liberal. Such jargon is but ill-calculated for enhancing the value of a poem. It must at the same time be confessed, that in reducing it to the smoothness of verse he has been wonderfully successful.

In the management of his comparisons, he seldom discovers any great degree of skill.—They occur too frequently; and it but rarely happens that the analogy is steadily pursued. Comparisons are introduced for the sake of placing some object in a more conspicuous point of view; and unless they answer this purpose, they are only to be regarded as useless appendages or false ornaments. Many of Falconer's similes neither tend to illustrate, nor to embellish: they derive their origin from objects too contiguous or too remote, and consequently fail to produce the desired effect. Yet it is but just to observe, that others are of a different description. The following comparison, which relates to Rodmond is, perhaps, the most masterly one the poem contains:

Like some strong watch-tower, nodding o'er
the deep,
Whose rocky base the foaming waters sweep,
Untam'd he stood.

This has even some pretensions to sublimity.

In the poems of Falconer, it is not easy to discover any material vestiges of imitation. Passages sometimes occur, which bear a pretty strong resemblance to others in Milton, Shakespeare, Gray, and Pope: but it would betray a precipitancy of judgment to affirm, that in every instance this is the effect of imitation.

DAVID IRVING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pennant, in his Account of London, seems to think that the name Piccadilly given to the great street extending westward from the top of the Haymarket, originated from the house where Piccadilly capes or turn-overs were sold, about 200 years ago. It is however more probable, that the turn-overs were so denominated from the house in which they were made, than that Piccadilly-hall should receive its name from them. I have been informed, or somewhere read, that this hall was, before the time mentioned, the residence of a Portuguese Ambassador: it might therefore, in the language of Portugal, be denominated Picadillo-hall, from being situated on an eminence at the upper

upper end of the Haymarket. In like manner, perhaps, Peckham was originally written Peakham, from the beautiful Peak or Hill, under which it is situated.

Passing to the eastern end of the town, I would query, Whether the district of Limehouse took its name from a Lime-burner's, or whether its original orthography might not be Lea-mouth, or Lea-mouth-house, conformably to its situation.

Mr. Lysons and other topographers have not favoured us with the derivation of the names and villages near London, viz. Lambeth, Kennington, Newington, Clapham, Walworth, Camberwell, Dulwich, Barking, Plaistow, Homerton, Hackney, Clapton, Shacklewell, Haggerston, Tottenham, Enfield, Barnet, Islington, Hampstead, Hendon, Edgeworth, Pinner, Acton, Ealing, Fulham, Putney, Chiswick, Chelsea, Kensington, Kilburn, Paddington, &c. If, therefore, any of your correspondents, who may have it in his power to examine ancient writings or records, would obligingly communicate to the public the result of any investigations made respecting the places or circumstances abovementioned, it would furnish the Monthly Magazine with an entertaining article, which would also be very interesting to its numerous readers in the vicinity of the metropolis. E. C.

Westoe, Durham, Nov. 4, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just learned with much pleasure that Mr Southey, whose poetical talents do honour to his country, has undertaken an edition of the poems of Rowley and Chatterton. At the hands of Mr. Southey, the unfortunate bard may expect justice. A poet can best appreciate the merit of a poet.—If Mr. Southey should engage in an investigation of the authenticity of the poems ascribed to Rowley, he will, I am sure, throw new light upon that interesting subject. Will this very ingenious gentleman pardon me, if I should intrude my opinion on him?—It shall be briefly stated.

Chatterton was born with admirable talents, and an aspiring soul. He had hardly entered life when he began to devise means of rendering his name immortal. Discovering in the tower of Redcliff church some old poems of great beauty, he determined to make them his own. He transcribed them, supplied from his own imagination the passages defaced by time, destroyed the originals, and then published his transcript. The public curiosity was excited, and an enquiry set on foot after the origi-

nals; but as the originals could not be found, Chatterton was (as he predicted) esteemed the author of poems which he was not capable of writing. The modern ideas, and modern words in old spelling, were certainly inserted by Chatterton, either to supply deficiencies, or to favour the deceit. Had there been nothing modern found in the poems, no doubt would have been entertained of their authenticity; and Chatterton's deep-laid scheme would, of course, have been defeated.

Of Chatterton no portrait, I believe, exists. But would it not be possible to obtain a *facilitious* likeness? Some of his sister's children may resemble him;—and there probably is still living in Bristol some painter who remembers him. A sketch might be attempted, and handed about amongst his friends. Each would suggest an alteration; and at length, a distant, if not a close resemblance, might be obtained.

Oct. 27, 1799.

H. R. R.

P. S. I should be glad to see among the embellishments of the intended edition of Ramsay's Work, a view of his house near Edinburgh. There is, I am told, something very whimsical in the construction. I hope the editor will keep in mind, that whoever wrote the *Gentle Shepherd*, would seem to have read both the *Aminta* and *Pastor Fido*. It is not, I think, very probable, that Ramsay had ever read either.

Bishop Percy discovered amongst the minstrels of Henry V. one named Thomas Chatterton. *Reliq. Vol. I. Essay on the Ant. Minst.* p. xliv. note (†) 4th ed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1797.

(Continued from p. 967.)

THE curious collections at *Wilton House* command, of course, the attention of every traveller who visits this part of the country, as we did, to see and observe. It is certainly, in its way, a most grand and interesting exhibition; and the antiquary and the virtuoso must contemplate it with insatiable delight. It was, however, for our taste, somewhat too curious; at least, for so casual a survey. To enjoy it properly, one ought to spend days and weeks in its examination. But hurried as one is from chamber to chamber to get through the whole in a few hours, one has not time to become properly interested in any thing; and object rushes upon object with such rapidity, that the mind is rather stunned than amused; and

and little is retained but a chaos of indistinct impressions. The busts and historical statues claimed the largest share of our attention; and could we have devoted to these alone the time occupied by running over the whole collection, we should have been more instructed and less wearied. There are several reasons for the interest these objects inspire. As monuments of art, and *data for the history of its progress*, they must be esteemed by the antiquary and man of taste; by their connection with the memorable events of former times, they recall to the mind of the historian the studies which have delighted him in the closet, and fitted him for the important scenes of publication. They introduce him, as it were, to the personal acquaintance of distinguished characters, with whose names he had been long familiar. And where they can be relied upon as genuine resemblances, they offer to the physiognomist a series of invaluable examples for the advancement and illustration of his science. There are some in this collection, however, whose authenticity I should be inclined to call in question. I pass over the busts of Achilles, and such like poetical personages. The chissel has its poetical licence, as well as the pen; and its fictions should be as current in the regions of taste and criticism. But the busts of Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins, Collatinus his colleague, and Coriolanus, should belong to history. Yet, where were the statuaries to preserve their portraiture? When Tarquin the Proud determined to set up the statues of Olympian Jove, he was obliged to send for an artist to execute it from among the Volscians: and that, long after the establishment of the Republic, the Romans had no statuaries among them, may be fairly presumed from the circumstance of their erecting columns only, to the memory of those citizens who had distinguished themselves by illustrious actions. Self love and ancestral vanity made no delay in substituting images in the place of these, when the state of the arts permitted. Painting does not appear to have been cultivated in Rome till the second Punic war; and it was still later before statuary was introduced. These, therefore, must be considered also as poetical portraits. But there are others against which no objections will lie in point of time, of whose authenticity, nevertheless, one cannot but entertain some doubt. The dignified composure and intellectual power exhibited in the features of Theophrastus correspond, indeed, with the character

and writings of that philosopher; and the calm benignity and engaging softness of Didia Clara (daughter of Didius Julianus) make one struggle to believe it a genuine portrait, notwithstanding its more than mortal beauty. The sordid meanness and insensate cruelty that debase the features of Lepidus the triumvir; the stupid indolence and barbarity of the emperor Claudius; and the bloated, intemperate, licentious, effeminate, mischief-meditating countenance of Nero, with his pursed-up, pouting, distorted mouth, and assassin arm wrapped up in his cloak, brand these portraits respectively with the indubitable mark of authenticity. Many others, also, are the very beings a physiognomist would expect them. Even Seneca, notwithstanding his open mouth, and the mixture of voluptuousness and intellectual power blended in the lines and solid parts of his face, will pass muster very well. Such, I make no doubt, were the genuine lineaments of the philosopher, whose "learning and brilliant genius" the flagitious but penetrating Agrippina considered as fit instruments "to make the road to empire smooth and level to her son;" whose "gratitude" she foresaw "would fix him in her interest, a faithful counsellor, and her friend by sentiment; while a sense of former injuries would make him the secret enemy of Claudius." In short, the philosophy of Seneca was not like that of Socrates. It was not of the heart, but of the head; and though it taught him to die with the magnanimity, it could not influence him to live with the purity, of a philosopher. But, can the man whose mind has been nurtured with the love of Roman liberty, believe that Marcus Brutus was a gloomy, sordid, and malignant ruffian? Yet such are the characteristics of the bust of that famous Roman in the vestibule. Scarcely ever did I behold so hideous a contraction of feature. It is assassination personified. There is, indeed, in the Great Room, another bust of this same Brutus, resembling the above in many respects, but not trenched with the same villanous expressions. Yet, even in this, there is little benignity; and we seek in vain for that amiable and philosophical tenderness so finely delineated by Shakespeare, and so generally ascribed to him by historians. What shall we say to this? Are the portraits fictitious? Or have we been imposed upon by legendary

* See Tacit. Ann. b. xii. f. 8.

† Shak. Jul. Cæsar, particularly in Act II. Scene i. and Act IV. Scene iii.

panegyrics? For my own part, establish the authenticity of the likeness, and I will believe the testimony of a man's countenance in preference to his historian, even though he should produce better vouchers than the historians of antiquity generally give themselves the trouble to quote. Perhaps, indeed, our admiration of Brutus and Cassius may have been carried too far. Perhaps we wrong the holy name of liberty, when we rank among its champions the conspirators who assassinated Cæsar. It is not by crimes that the virtue of a country is to be restored. It is not by executing even a tyrant unheard and unarraigned, that liberty and justice are to be promoted. But this subject would lead to an elaborate dissertation.

The gardens at Wilton are not equal to the house. There is, however, a fine supply of water, well disposed; and the noble plantations, the shadowy walks, the scattered islands and surrounding forest scenery, in bright and glowing weather, must have a fine effect. The view of Salisbury, in which the cathedral makes a prominent feature, from the casino and triumphal arch, is very delightful.

Our walk over the house and gardens had already cost us six shillings; and we flattered ourselves that we had no more exactions to encounter. But, as we were going past the porter's lodge, a servant stopped us with a fresh demand: informing us, in plain language, that "they were all stationed there for their fees, and nobody could come in or out without paying." We accordingly submitted to be fleeced once more. I am told, that this kind of tax upon the curiosity of travellers is peculiar to this country; and surely it is somewhat surprizing, that the pride and ostentation of greatness should not spurn the illiberal idea of supporting its servants on the alms of curiosity. But there is a nobleman in the county of Derby, who is reported not only to save the expence of wages by this expedient, but absolutely to make a bargain with his housekeeper for half the veils collected by exhibiting his splendid mansion.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the question proposed in your last number by Mr. Wesley, with respect to the words *reclusus* and *recluse*, I beg leave to make a few remarks for the perusal of Mr. Wesley, and the public, should you deem them worthy of insertion. The word *res* is thus defined in Fabri The-

sauro, "*Res est vocabulum generale rerum omnium quæ corpora dici non possunt.*" If the preceding definition be accurate, the word *res* may be used with the strictest propriety as the representative of that class of ideas, which by metaphysicians are denominated ideas of abstraction. *Power*, therefore, being an associate of this numerous tribe, will be expressed by the word under consideration. As a confirmation of the propriety of the definition above quoted, I observe, that it is in a great measure sanctioned by the authority of Ainsworth, who comprehends *power* under the signification of *res*.

Power may be regarded either in its simple application, or attendant consequences. The effects of power exerted on a body may be considered in two different points of view: viz. as *direct* and *reflex*. If a certain degree of power be applied to a body in a state of rest, the *direct* consequence of this communicated force will be its motion; the remote or *reflex* effect, the disposition and actual reversion of the body, after it has attained its acme of velocity, to its former state of quiescence. I cannot be understood to insinuate, that this latter consequence is the result of impressed force, as its *efficient* cause; all I mean to assert is, that the return of the body in question to a state of rest, is an event *subsequent* to the applied force, and may therefore, *so far*, be considered as its concomitant effect.

Having premised thus much respecting the application and effects of power, I enter on the proof, that the meaning of those words which have the monosyllable *re* (the ablative of *res*) prefixed, perfectly harmonizes with the idea I have suggested on the term under consideration. To enumerate all the compounds of *re*, were a task equally tedious and needless; a few examples will be sufficient for my present design. The words *reluctor*, *repugno*, and *resisto* evidently imply the application of a force *superior* to that which can be affirmed of the uncompounded terms, *luctor*, *pugno*, and *fisto*. Thus *luctor* means to *strive*: but *reluctor*, to *wrestle*, supposes the highest degree of corporeal exertion. The same remarks are equally just with respect to the words *repugno* and *resisto*.

I will now adduce a few examples of those compounds of *re*, which indicate a reflex effect; *respicio*, *redamo*, *repüerasco*, and *recludo*, are instances in point. The case of Orpheus exhibits so apposite an illustration of my ideas on the import of the preceding words, that I cannot resist my inclination to quote the passage in which it is described. Orpheus, having obtained

obtained the liberation of Eurydice, and conducted her in safety through every opposing obstacle to the terrestrial regions,

Restitit; Eurydicenque suam jam luce sub ipsâ,
Immemor, heu! VICTUSQUE ANIMO, respexit.
VIRGIL, Georg. iv.

The preceding remarks, if not destitute of force, directly lead to the solution of Mr. Wesley's difficulty, and enable us to assign the reason for the fact, that the meaning of the word *reclusus* is in diametrical opposition to the English term *recluse*. The latter word (derived of *re* and *clausus*) will, in exact consistence with the preceding principles, imply *entirely shut up*; and the former, the *reflex* effect of *clausus*, which is *open*.

Such, Mr. Editor, are my sentiments on the question proposed by Mr. Wesley. I trust, I am not so far a bigot to my ideas on this or any other subject, as not to be induced to resign them with thankfulness and pleasure, in favour of any other hypothesis, which has superior pretensions to reason and probability. I remain, Sir,

Your's very respectfully,
Dec. 10th, 1799. R. PERKINS, jun.
The Conigex, near Gloucester.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have inserted in your Magazine for July, 1799, p. 461, some short anecdotes of the late Mr. Arch-Deacon Blackburne, I cannot doubt of your readiness, in common justice, to admit my remarks thereon; as well as my subsequent letter, respecting some of his latest sentiments, which I wrote some time ago to a friend. Especially, as I think myself intitled to attention; having being first-cousin to the Arch-Deacon; having had an intimacy with him, from my early days to the end of his life; and preserving a grateful-respect for his memory.—

Your correspondent says, "The Arch-Deacon acquired a great share of celebrity, about thirty years ago, by the publication of a work, to which he gave the name of the Confessional."—And from hence your correspondent concludes, "that he was a Puritan." Now, I ask, if the ostensible object of the Confessional be not "an inquiry concerning the utility and legality of requiring subscriptions from candidates for orders?" As this requisition, therefore, is only a condition for admission into an office in the church; and not a general term of communion required of all members, his sentiments on that subject, what-

ever they were, were surely no proof that he thought the episcopal form of church-government in general unlawful, and consequently is no proof that he was puritanical.

On the contrary, his not objecting to his son's taking orders; his even promoting my taking orders; to which I am well satisfied he would have objected, from his great regard to me, if he had thought I could not enter into that profession, without violating my conscience; his not resigning his preferment and dignity in the church; his personally exercising the laborious, and by no means lucrative, office of Arch-Deacon, by virtue, and in support of Episcopal authority; nay, and his acceptance, late in life, of another office, in the execution whereof he acted as ecclesiastical judge, and inflicted church censures, though he was of a generous and disinterested disposition; and though I had it from his own mouth, that, if he found he could not execute his functions with perfect satisfaction of mind, he would resign and retire; which, from my long intimacy, could not but lead me to give him full credit for his integrity and honour in his clerical conduct.

Your correspondent adds, "He affected to be alarmed at the progress of Popery in this kingdom." And from hence likewise infers, that he was "puritanical;" and as proof thereof says, "He published an 8vo. volume, in which he heaped up a number of anecdotes on the absurdities and cruelties of the Roman Catholics." How would this argument look, if it were applied to prove a worthy ancestor of the Arch-Deacon's and mine (Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham, at the conclusion of the last century) to have been a puritan; whose labours in defence of our church were so exemplary!

But still your correspondent will have it, that he was "*a Puritan in politics*." To this I shall only answer, from my own knowledge, that in the active part of his life he was a steady adherent to the supporters of the happy Act of Settlement; and in his retirement, he was so cautious of aiding to introduce any innovation in the civil constitution, that he did not choose to concur in an attempt at what was called a Reformation of Parliament; though many of whom he had a good opinion did embark therein.

But it seems rather a hard measure, that the Arch-Deacon should not only be accused as a "*Puritan*;" but as an "*Arian* or "*Socinian*;" characters seemingly so opposite.

Of the former I have already cleared him;

him; and of the latter, I trust the following letter will as evidently acquit him.

I am, Sir, &c.

Kirby-Moor-side, W. COMBER.
Nov. 7th, 1799.

"Kirby-Moor-side, Sept. 11th, 1793.

"DEAR SIR,

"Undertaking that attempts were made to propagate an idea, that the late Arch-Deacon Blackburne's (your worthy father) sentiments corresponded with those of the modern Unitarians (as they call themselves); my respect for the memory of so near and valuable a relation, as well as my regard for the interests of true religion, urge me to furnish you with a proof of his latest opinion on the nature of our Saviour Jesus Christ; which I hope will, with any ingenuous mind, irresistably refute any such idea. And as I take it for granted you must wish to rescue your father's character from such an extraordinary misrepresentation, you are perfectly at liberty to make this information as public as you choose, as I should be glad, by my testimony, to be instrumental in proving the falsehood of the report.

"You know, Sir, your father honoured me with a considerable degree of his esteem and confidence, to the very conclusion of his life; it is not therefore surprising, that he should communicate, to me, his sentiments; especially when he was certain the knowledge of them would give me satisfaction.

"To the best of my memory, he, more than once, in some of the latest conversations I had with him, and I believe at the distance of a year or two from each other, expressed himself as follows, as nearly as I can recollect: "*Cousin Comber, I firmly believe the Divinity of Christ.*" My answer I think was: "I am very glad of it, Sir." He added, at the same time, "*What Dr. Priestley believes, concerning Jesus Christ, I do not know, as I never could get an answer to that question, either from himself or any of his connections;*" or words to that effect.

"This declaration was not made accidentally; but with an evident design, as appeared so to me, (and, I think, a positive request) that I would take particular notice of it; which I therefore did, for I felt great joy in hearing it. And as it was made with much energy, and repeatedly; and, as far as I recollect, at the very last interviews I had with him, one of which, as you must recollect, was a few weeks only before his death, I have no doubt that these were his *real* and his *last* sentiments on that subject. I hope, where this is known, it will effectually do away the idea of his being associated in opinion with the leaders of the modern Unitarians. I am, Dear Sir,

Your affectionate kinsman,
And obliged humble servant,
W. COMBER."

"The Rev. F. Blackburne"—in whose possession my original letter now is.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[Observations on the principal Italian Poets, concluded from p. 872, of vol. viii.]

METASTASIO. This is the first author that has reconciled me to foreign dramatic poets. The dull mediocrity of the best French dramatists, and the experience that the prolixity and garbularity of Guarini afforded of the Italian, had tempted me to believe that dramatic poetry had become an island, and seldom visited the continent. In Metastasio, however, there is a vivacity of action, of sentiment, and of expression, sufficient to banish a bigotry which the phlegmatic declamation of the French poets was more than sufficient to generate. In this respect, indeed, the different construction of French and Italian versification gives the latter an eminent advantage. The equally meted and inflexible *dodecasyllabical* length of the French heroic refuses to express any variety of manner, or accommodate itself to any change of passion, or difference of action:—like Hudibras's horse,

"He was well staid, and in his gait
Preserved a grave majestic state.
At spur, or switch no more he skipt,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt."

Whilst the Italian verse (like the famous coat that fits the moon in all its changes) adapts itself to every variety of sentiment and diction, and all the inflections of impassioned tones, find a yielding versification that they can mould into their own form. There seems, however, a greater compass and capability in Italian verse, than even the plastic powers of Metastasio has exhibited. For though he has, in general, animation enough to be interesting, he has seldom strength enough to delight, or even to surprise, with any species of very vivid emotion. Both in the plan and in the conduct of his pieces, there is an equability observable; and though it be a regulated uniformity of excellence, it appears to express any of those explosions of energy, with which poets, less generally pleasing, will sometimes astonish and delight. His ornaments are few, and generally confined to a simile in full form: of these, too, the place may be generally predicted:—the concluding air of a scene seems an alarm bell to the poet's imagination, which thinks itself obliged to obey the summons: and is thus so often called upon by duty and authority, that it seldom performs a voluntary. On these occasions, however, the reader is so often pleased, that an air without an ornament

nament is like a promise unfulfilled. In representation, no doubt, the music might become responsible for the pleasure that was wanting in the sense. But the rationality of an English audience has not yet taught them to tolerate an Alexander, a Cæsar, or a Cato, making their exit in trilling a ditty. We may be allowed to say of these airs in general, what Metastasio himself has said of the Bravura in particular. "In these airs there is no attention paid to characters, situation, passion, sense, or reason: without regard to consistency, they are solely employed to exhibit their own peculiar beauty, and, with the aid of certain trillings, to rival the nightingale, or violin, and excite that species of pleasure arising from wonder alone." — [*Lettere sopra la Musica.*]

His similes, which generally compose the air, are, like the piece which they adorn (and to which they are rather appended, than interwoven), regularly beautiful, and ingeniously drawn (without ever being boldly snatched) from some of the most prominent features in nature. I will here endeavour to give the English reader an idea of the style of these airs, which constitute what may be called the professed ornaments of Metastasio's compositions.

In his Siroe (Atto. 3, Sc. 14.) Medarfe thus soliloquises on the nature of virtue and vice. — [*"Ab con mio danno imparo, &c."*]

Too late, oh Vice, thy votaries see
When all their pleasure flows from thee,
On fortune hangs their whole:
While Virtue's sons, tho' fate remain
No longer kind, at least retain
Inherent peace of soul. —

While summer suns dissolve the snows,
The turbid torrent proudly flows;
But comes the winter frost,
Its course is run, its power is shed,
Destruction only marks its bed,
Its flowing treasures lost.

But be there to a stream's pure course
Some over-living, limpid source;
And tho' no longer shone
The summer sun; — tho' frost retains
The mountain streams — its own remains,
And flows still purer on.

I will give one more as a specimen of his boldest style — it is in his "*Sogno di Scipione*." — [*"In ogni sorte, &c."* — and again — "*Biancheggia in Mar lo Scoglio, &c."* —

In all the vicissitudes of fate
Unaltered, firm, see virtue rest,
Or grow more firm with growing time,
For, tho' pursued by fortune's hate,
We see it shaken, not oppressed;
And, while less happy, more sublime.

Thus stands on some rude mountain's side,
Exposed to all the winds of Heaven,
The monarch oak, from times of yore;
When winter strips his leafy pride,
His root strikes deeper, tempest-driven:
His beauty less, his vigor more.

Behold yon rock's majestic form,
Whitening amid the foaming surge,
And, shaken, seem the abyss to glut:
Then rise superior to the storm:
Rebuke the waves in awe reurge,
And sink submissive at his foot.

The course of a river, the growth of a plant, and the dangers of the ocean, are the usual subjects of Metastasio's metaphorical allusion. It is often observed, that poetry takes its character from the manners of the times, and the customs and occupations of the country where it is cultivated. It is a singular exception to this, that the circumstances incident to a maritime life are the favourite subjects of elucidation to Metastasio, whose life was principally spent in the court of a prince having but one seaport in the whole extent of his vast dominions. But he was more the poet of cultivation than of nature; and literature has made her votaries the denizens of every soil.

It would have been fortunate had Metastasio escaped in other instances, too, the contagion of surrounding circumstances. But the incensed atmosphere of a court has infected many of his pieces with flattery so gross, so unveiled by delicacy or ornament, as to please none but the vitiated ears of those for whom it was prepared. Such are always his *licenza*, his compliment, and too frequently his sonnetto, cantate, and canzonetta; written generally with the intention (and probably the successful intention) of pleasing an individual: — but, like family portraits, they are pleasing to none but those they flatter. To this, however, the air of "*Il Sogno*" is a pretty exception, particularly in its opening.

In dreams I see my charmer come,
In dreams to smile away my gloom,
And to her bosom take me;
Oh love, if thou a god would'st seem,
Or realize this happy dream,
Or never, never, wake me.

[*"Pur nel Sogno almen talora," &c.* — It is rather unfortunate that this prettiest part of the piece should be borrowed from Ariosto, *Il Furioso*, Cant. 25, St. 67 — and again, Cant. 33, St. 63 — twice claimed, and not once allowed! — Poor Ariosto! — so seldom, too, that thou hast one claim to a beauty!] —

Of the "*Tempesta*," the design and execution

ecution are equally beautiful and interesting;—but these are happy exceptions:—the generality of his smaller pieces are insipid;—whilst these epithets, of beautiful and interesting, may be applied as general characteristics of his more important compositions. But then, again, in the multiplicity of these, the same kind of beauty, and the same kind of interest, are so frequently repeated, with so little of distinguishing character, as but seldom to leave any appropriate impression. This effect is increased by the rule he seems to have universally observed of preserving poetic justice. We are generally able, from the first developement of the characters, and their relative situations to predict, with tolerable precision, the denouement.

His characters are sufficiently adequate to conduct the piece with spirit to its conclusion; but the grand defect is the want of variety in the mode of their conducting it. There is a multiplicity of heroic actions, but they are all performed in the same style of heroism. New actions of the same generic nature might have been infinitely varied by the specific differences of the characters performing them. Generosity, for example, appears the favourite virtue of the poet, and this he has exhibited in numerous actions, but all in one cast of character, unmodified by any variation of concomitant passions:—the purpose of generosity, indeed, must always be the same; but the spirit which constitutes the basis of the cordial, may vary in flavour, according to the nature of the substance from which it is drawn, or the ingredients with which it is compounded.

But it is not difficult to account for Metastasio's deficiency in individuality of character. He wrote in the sunshine of royal favour;—his theatre was a palace;—kings and courtiers were his spectators, and princes not unfrequently personated his characters. The action, then, and persons of his drama, were to be such as might be supposed worthy of engaging the interest of an audience so august.

“So wits, plain-dealers, fops and fools appear,
Charged to say nought but what the king may hear;

And old and young declaim on soft desire,
And heroes, never but for love, expire.”

The poet, instead of ranging through the infinite modifications of the social character, was confined to one class of men where a similarity of occupations and customs necessarily impose a similarity of subject, of sentiment, and of expression. The characters are generally good, or

generally bad: but to distinguish the individuals of these respective classes, we find none of those discriminating traits, which we meet with in scenes drawn from common life; where countless combinations of passions, and infinite variety of circumstances, stamp their modifications as they pass. I do not recollect one of Metastasio's greater pieces, where the hero is not a royal personage, or at least the scene in which the hero is to act, depends for its form on royalty. It seems, however, to have been necessity that circumscribed the author's range; and though he could not consistently give very different manners to characters formed by the same situation, he has seized the only occasion, perhaps, that ever offered, of exhibiting a singularity of manner, without transgressing the prescribed idea of dignity in the interest to be created. This is in his “*Semiramide*,” where is an assemblage of kings to contest the hand of Tamira; and among them comes Ircano, the Scythian Sovereign; All the other princes reign over comparatively polished nations; but Ircano rules a rude and simple people, who honoured their king only as he excelled in the virtues which themselves were formed to admire. This distinguishing character Metastasio has very happily portrayed: Ircano's vices acquire the merit of virtues, by that open avowal of them, which proves that they are an error of judgment, not a depravation of heart, in the possessor: and his virtues are of that energetic kind, that command admiration, without conciliating love: his manners are drawn not unlike the blunt haughtiness of Shakespeare's Falconbridge, but without his humour.

Such instances, however, of individuality of character are very rare indeed in Metastasio. His personages are usually of such a description as might be supposed personifications, or abstract general ideas, of the virtues and vices they represent, rather than mortal examples of their existence.

I have now concluded my observations of the greater works of the principal Italian poets:—what I have said on Dante, Petrarch, and Ariosto, will sufficiently explain why I think the perusal of *their* works not an adequate compensation for the trouble of acquiring their language. But the merit which I have allowed in Tasso and Metastasio, might seem to justify the advocates of the Italian tongue: and, therefore, it may be necessary to state, why, allowing that merit in its fullest extent, I would still endeavour to dissuade the reader from

from seeking to become acquainted with the original.

In introducing the subject, I have before observed, that the Italian language is not like the French or German, which, when once acquired, are daily increasing in value, by works of still greater value daily appearing: it is, to elegant literature, nearly a dead language, of which the existing treasures are easily appreciated, and nothing of future increase is left to hope. To undertake the labour of acquiring such a language, we should be persuaded that the few works which constitute its value, can boast such beauties as will never cloy; and of which the reiterated enjoyment will satisfy desire, and suppress the love of novelty. That Tasso's Epic or Metastasio's Dramatic Beauties are not of this description, requires little proof;—they are of that common kind, that result from regularity of features, and a blooming face;—but have little of that noble originality of expression, with which exalted genius stamps her offspring, which nothing but genius of equal sublimity can imitate; and which, to be conceived, must be seen as it came fresh from the hands of its creator.—Such are not the traits of Tasso, or Metastasio:—the hand of no very extraordinary master might transfer them to British canvas, with little loss of lustre. Between the original and copy, the difference of value would be very small; while the price at which the former is to be obtained, is extravagantly high.

Dec. 12, 1799.

G. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, vol. viii. p. 847, I believe that examples similar to that which he means to produce, are not uncommon in the Latin classics: I say, *means to produce*, as in the present instance he appears to have mistaken the construction. Not having an opportunity of referring immediately to authors, I shall adduce only one passage which occurs to me, from the 4th Eclogue of Virgil:

*Non me carminibus vincet, nec Thracius Orpheus,
Nec Linus.*

It is impossible to translate this literally; though we ourselves sometimes use a similar phraseology. "I shall not be surpassed, neither by the Thracian Orpheus, nor by Linus,"—with what accuracy I shall leave others to determine.

To return to the passage of your correspondent,—the negatives are confined to complete sentences, with which alone they are connected: for instance, the context may be thus regularly supplied; *Nihil iste fecit, nec ausus est facere, nec potuit facere.*" Notwithstanding what has been said, any deviation from the regular rules of syntax in the present instance may be easily accounted for; the language of passion, either in extreme grief, or extreme joy, is for the most part abrupt and unconnected. Nisus sees his beloved friend at the point of being murdered in consequence of what he himself had done; frantic with rage and anguish, he rushes from his concealment, and passionately exclaims,

"Me, me! Adsum qui feci: in me convertite ferrum,

"O Rotuli! mea fraus omnis: nihil iste nec ausus,

"Nec potuit."

The whole of this Episode abounds with such numerous beauties, as perhaps to claim a decided preference even over that of Orpheus and Eurydice, in the 4th Georgic.

I shall take up your time no longer than to observe, that a negative is frequently found in a positive sentence, as in the following line:

"Abde domo, nec turpi ignosce senectæ."

Virg. Georg. iii. l. 96.

where the negative conjunction *nec* must be resolved, and the passage will stand thus:

"Abde domo, et non turpi ignosce senectæ."

It is almost superfluous to remark, that *non turpi* for *honestæ* is by no means an unusual mode of construction.

I am, Sir, your well-wisher, &c.

Dec. 12, 1799.

P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNQUESTIONABLY the most valuable present to our national literature from the German, is Wieland's Oberon; and our obligations to Mr. Sotheby are very great. But I wish he had condescended to annex to his Translation some kind of preface. We naturally seek for information concerning what has much delighted us; and *the Fairy Epic* is not an exhausted subject. Shakspeare has brought us acquainted with the quarrel between Oberon and Titania; but at present, I believe, the legend of Sir Huon is not familiar to English readers. I find however

however, an interesting note to *Ben Jonson's Silent Woman*, which will both explain the *great action* (or rather one of the great actions) of the poem, and, perhaps, lead to a discovery of the origin of the tale, if not stated by the author.

It is in the highly comic scene, act 3th, of the *Silent Woman*, where Truewit plays upon the cowardice of Sir Joh. Daw.

"*Tru.* That you would suffer, I told him: so, at first he demanded, by my troth, in my conceit, too much.

Daw. What was it, Sir?

Tru. Your upper lip, and six o' your front teeth.

Daw. 'Twas unreasonable.

Tru. Nay, I told him plainly you could not spare 'em all. So, after long argument (pro and con, as you know) I brought him down to your two butter teeth and them he would have."

Note. This seems to have been copied after a penalty of the same nature, mentioned in an old French Romance. "*Dans le roman de Huon de Bourdeaux, entre autres choses à faire pour affronter l'Amiral Gaudisse, on ordonna au pauvre Chevalier Huon de ne rentrer point en France, qu'il n'eust esté lui arracher la barbe, et quatre dents maschelières: ce qu'il fit enfin avec l'aide d'Oberon le Fée, son ami loyal, mais non pourtant sans maint coup ferir.*"

I believe the first impresson on reading the corresponding part of *Oberon*, is that of burlesque: a sentiment which is several times unluckily suggested. The fanciful and extravagant wildness of the machinery by no means authorizes broad humour, which bears a different character.

As probability and propriety of manners are essential even to a fairy tale: I think the effect of the story would have been improved, if Charlemagne's stern decree had been more reasonable, or, at least, better explained; and the brave Sir Huon, a model of loyal knights, swears to commit an act against all the laws of chivalry; for he is to cut off the head of him who sits at the Sultan's left hand, without giving the accustomed defiance. I do not think it sufficient to say, he was a Pagan; and the poet seems aware of the original impropriety, by introducing an accident which lessens the injustice of the murder.

I confess myself anxious to know how far the bowl, the ring, and the dance-exciting horn, are the agents of the old romance. And if any of your readers should, by accident, possess it, or if any of your German correspondents were to favour us with a translation of the author's original preface, if there be any, or with any

further historical anecdotes concerning a poem of superlative excellence, he would, I believe, gratify a considerable number of your readers.

H. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEE by your very valuable publication, the *Monthly Magazine* for December last, that you wish further communications relating to the meteor which was seen in various parts of England, on the 12th of November last.

It was seen in this neighbourhood, particularly by an intelligent man, who was going to West Wycombe, about 6 o'clock in the morning; he described it, when he came home in the evening, as a very large ball of fire, passing over his head from the south-west, and which, he thought, fell to the earth, about a mile to the north-east; he also said, that he thought it made a hissing noise; but he was so much alarmed, that I think he must have been mistaken in that respect; there had been frequent flashes of lightning from the same quarter before the meteor appeared, but none after. I remember, some years ago, in the month of August, about ten o'clock in the evening, a very large meteor passed over this town; and every person who saw it thought it fell within a mile; and that was seen also all over England and Scotland, and some parts of the Continent, about the same hour.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

High Wycombe,

Jan. 8. 1800.

J. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COMMENTATORS have been much at a loss how to construe that passage in Virgil's first Eclogue, where Melibœus addresses Tityrus:

*Hinc tibi quæ semper vicino a limite sepes,
Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti
Sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro.*

According to the interpunctuation, which all the editions, that I am acquainted with, have followed, the relative *quæ*, in the first line, seems to want its verb; and this the commentators have, in general, been obliged to supply, by supposing an ellipsis of the word *est*, either after *tibi*, or *depasta*; which in both places would be equally harsh and incompatible with the propriety of the Latin tongue. Now, if we insert a comma after *semper*, the

the ellipsis will be of the word *suadebat*, which, occurring afterwards in the future tense, *suadebit*, renders the sense perfectly clear, without any violation of the idiom of the language. The sentence will then be to be construed thus: *Hinc tibi sepes quæ semper* (formerly) *suadebat somnum inire* (in future) *suadebit*.

According to the reading which I propose, *semper* has a reference to the *past*, whereby the whole becomes much more closely connected with the subject of the poem, (in which Melibœus is describing the happiness of his companion, in being re-instated in his *former* possessions) than according to the common reading; which, by joining it with the *suadebit*, makes the sentence refer solely to the *future*.

If any of your classical readers will please to inform me, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, whether there be any edition of Virgil extant, in which the passage in question has a comma after *semper*, he will very much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Jan. 9th, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPLY TO MR. SAMUEL WESLEY,
VOL. VIII. p. 875.

RECLUSE means in English *shut up*, *solitary*; because it had that signification previously in French:

Les choses d'ici bas ne me regardent plus:

En quoi peut un pauvre *reclus*

Vous assister?

Lafontaine.

The question now recurs, how could this Latin word acquire in French a sense seemingly so unclassical? The following project of explanation may perhaps satisfy.

In the seventh century, which abounded with chapel-building and monastic foundations, four distinct classes of monks, bound by vows of chastity and poverty, are enumerated by the ecclesiastical historians. 1. Cenobites, who lived in societies under a superior; 2. Pilgrims, who were itinerant from motives of religion; 3. Hermits, who lived a retired life of prayer in desert places; 4. Anchorets, who lived an ascetic devout life in the midst of cities. To this last description of holy persons the appellation of *reclus* was peculiarly affected. The denomination was probably bestowed originally by the monkish writers. They would naturally consider brethren, who, like Diogenes, pitched their tubs in towns, as men *at large*, *let loose*, *unsettled*, *made public*, *not shut up*, which are the original meanings of the word.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 55.

But the inhabitants of cities would as naturally consider even a relaxed monk as a very contemplative, abstemious, puritanic, solitary character, and would therefore soon employ the term *recluse*, particularly, if in conduct these anchorets corresponded with their professions, in the severe and modern acceptation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT will not be disputed, that the announcement of economical projects and improvements of all kinds is a valuable part of your miscellany, nor can you be expected to answer for the truth and real utility of all you insert; but it will be proper for readers to be aware, that in the common course of things a large proportion of these will fail in the trial. You must know, Sir, that in my little domain we have a considerable propensity to try new experiments; when, therefore, you told us of so easy a way of preserving apples from freezing, as that of covering them with a linen cloth, we immediately bestrewed a garret floor with part of our winter stock, and snugly concealed them beneath a large sheet or two. The late severe weather gave us an early opportunity of witnessing the efficacy of this method, which was such, that *almost every apple was frozen to the core*, and many of them irrecoverably spoilt; while some, which were packed in a hamper with straw, were scarcely at all injured. This *fact* I beg you will make known, in order to prevent further mischief. I am sensible, the erroneous information did not come first from you, but the wide circulation of your magazine is likely to give it extensive currency. I have since been told, that, in relating the American practice, a little circumstance was omitted, which is, that, besides the sheet, *every single apple should be wrapped in paper*; but I mean not to assert, that even this will answer; nor do I intend to try the experiment. Yours, &c.

Jan. 6, 1800.

SIMPLEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WISHING with your correspondent T. T. in your Magazine for November last, to communicate any useful experiment; and having seen no answer to his request, concerning the cheapest and most simple method of making Vinegar, I give him mine, which, I know from many years experience, makes it of an excellent

D

flavour,

flavour, very strong, and fit for pickles; and at as little expence and trouble as any I have heard of. To one peck of crabs bruised, put 9 gallons of cold spring water in a tub; let them stand about nine days; cover the tub over with a cloth, stir the crabs and water once, at least, every day; then strain it through a hair-cloth, and put it into a cask, iron-bound and painted. To every gallon of the liquor, put one pound of sugar, and stir it in the cask a few times, to dissolve the sugar. Let the cask stand where it will have as much of the sun as you can, and cover it with a tile, to keep insects and rain from it. D. S.

Welwyn, Jan. 4, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on BEAUTY of COUNTENANCE, by CIT. NEVEU, from the *Journal of the Polytechnic School. Illustrated by a PLATE.*

MAN being sovereignly endowed with intelligence, and being destined to unite in himself all the virtues, ought to present the impression of them on his exterior form; to manifest them by features which should distinguish him from all other animals. Accordingly, the form of his face is the more beautiful, the more it is peculiarly his own, and less resembles any other; it is the more disgusting, the more sensibly it recalls that of any beast.* Among the vast variety presented by the countenance of animals, the human is distinguished by its regularity. In front, it forms an exact oval, the parts of which are regularly divided, and preserve a symmetrical relation to each other. It is in this front part that animals principally differ from each other, and from man; for the hinder part of the skull or occiput is nearly the same in all. If a line were passed through the roots of the teeth of the upper jaw, and the most projecting part of the frontal bones, which should cross another line, passing horizontally over the whole cheek, to reach from the root of the nose to the lower extremity of the ear, or sometimes even to its orifice, these two lines would form, by their union, an angle of from 80 to 90 degrees, and even more.†

* See the plate. The 2nd and 7th figures represent the human face in its beauty; the 11th to the 14th inclusive represent it debased, and approaching that of some other animal.

† See the Dissertation on the Difference of the Features of the Human Face, by Camper. See the 8th, 9th, and 10th, figures.

All other animals, beginning with the ape, depart more or less from this form; and their instinct appears narrower, in proportion as the union of these lines forms a sharper angle; so that the observer may ascertain, at sight, the degree of instinct of an animal, by the disposition of the bones of its head, nature appearing to have established this visible correspondence between its exterior form, and the extent of its faculties. Thus, the fishes, which are the dullest of all animals, are also those whose face offers a sharper angle by the union of these two lines. The human head presents in its front part, as we have just observed, the exact shape of an egg; that is to say, of an oval, wider above than below. In dividing this oval into two diameters, the largest, marked A and B, will part into two equal portions, the forehead, the nose, the mouth, and the chin. See fig. 20.

The smallest will divide the head into two equal portions, at the origin and extremity of the eye-brows, or sometimes to the middle of the orbilary cavities. See the same fig. Line C D. These two parts, divided again into halves, will give, one the origin of the hair, the other the extremity of the nose.

The fourth part divided into three, will give the place of the mouth, and the origin of the chin.

The base of the nose forms, with its most prominent part, an equilateral angle, which ought to be of the size of the mouth, or of the eye; there will be between the two eyes, the space of an eye or a nose. The nose and the forehead will only be separated by a slight and almost imperceptible inflection. The upper part of the forehead, and the lower part of the chin, will be a little depressed, to soften the oval, and give it a more regular form. This may be perceived in the regular profile, fig. 18. In fig. 15, 16, 17, 25, and 26, the beauty is injured, because the face is constructed on a line too convex or concave, too flat, too long, or too wide. Figures 21, 22, 23, and 24, are caricatures taken from *Leonardo da Vinci*.

The forehead ought to be straight in its line of union with the nose; but it is slightly rounded in its upper and lateral parts. A narrow forehead deforms the oval, and gives a hardness to the face. When it is open and smooth, it announces the peace of the mind; but when it is furrowed by wrinkles, it is a sign of old age, or it denotes the turbulence of the passions; it is the stamp of sorrow and misfortune.

The

The eyes should rather be large than small; they should neither be sunk too deep, which diminishes their lustre, nor placed too forward, which injures the acuteness and softness of the look. Large eyes, in certain positions, deform the oval of the head, and appear the effect of an illness or a blow. Round eyes are less beautiful than long ones, and than those which resemble the form of an almond. Round eyes, by discovering too much white around the pupil, give to the expression an air of astonishment, and trouble the peace of the countenance. It is said, that the Turks are fond of large and prominent eyes; but the Greeks prefer the other form; and in the Venus de Medicis, although the eyes, including the eye-brows, occupy a great space in the oval, the globe, however, is not very large: it is, moreover, lessened by a slight motion of the lower eye-lash, which, by approaching the upper one, gives a look more tender and attractive. The eye-brow ought to be slender, large, well arched; and whatever be the colour of the eyes, it is handsomest of a brown hue, since it then forms an agreeable contrast with the colour of the skin, and is, besides, perceived at a greater distance. The eyes more particularly express intelligence; but it is the mouth, above all, which expresses the sentiments of the heart, in such a manner, however, that their effects unite and fortify each other. It is in women that this organ shews itself with all its graces; it should indicate the sensibility of their soul, and the soft affections by which it is characterized. Man, endued with stronger intelligence, manifests it by the fire of his glances; but his mouth is deprived of the graces which adorn that of woman. Being destined by Nature to be veiled with a beard, its motions have not so many charms, nor its colours such beautiful contrasts. The mouth ought to be small, only a little larger than the breadth of the nostrils; smaller, its motions are less free, it is less eloquent, less adapted to the tribune and the theatre. The lower lip is larger and fuller than the upper; both are divided in the middle, by marks which distinguish the left side from the right; a distinction which is remarked not only in the forehead, the nose, and the chin, but upon the neck, between the clavicles, and in the whole frame of the body, by the *sternum*, the *linea alba*, and all the muscles which divide the body into two equal parts. Since it is round the mouth that the sweetest affections of the mind are manifested, the most beautiful mouths will

be those on which this appearance is most readily to be traced; but thick and pouting lips, like those of Negroes, giving to the face a gross and discontented air, cannot be a beautiful feature, since this feature corresponds with a state of mind evidently bad. Besides, when these mouths express laughter, retaining always a little of their former disposition, the laugh is neither produced so quickly nor so clearly; it has neither sweetness nor precision, and becomes a grimace, a disagreeable convulsion. Thus a large mouth cannot be a beautiful feature; it is only an advantage for receiving aliments in larger portions, for seizing prey, and holding it with the teeth; for executing functions, in short, which, being strangers to intelligence, establish, with regard to man, a degrading similarity between him and the beasts, and give him an appearance of ferocity or gluttony.

In the pictures which they have drawn of beauty, the poets have succeeded better in describing the perfections of the eyes and mouth, than those of the nose and chin, doubtless because they did not know sufficiently how to account to themselves for the effect that they produce in the beauty or ugliness of the countenance. But, if these two parts serve little to expression, they are every thing to the perfection of the form, and the regularity of the features. The chin terminates and preserves the oval; to it the profile owes part of its beauty; it is, besides, a feature characteristic of the human species, since it is found in no other animal. As to the nose, although it be not formed to declare, like the eyes, the traits of intelligence, or, like the mouth, the affections of the heart, it is, perhaps, more important than them to the beauty of the countenance; it is the most striking feature of the face; on account of its prominent figure, it forms its most distinct character; it is the fixed point around which the other parts of the face assemble and form themselves; it is, in some degree, their regulator, and many celebrated artists determine according to it all the proportions of their figures. To serve for this purpose, its form should be straight and simple; it ought to make a prominent and well defined angle with its base: if it is separated from the forehead by a deep cavity; if it is broad, short, and distant from the mouth; seek not elsewhere what makes the face appear vulgar and ignoble. In passionate desire, in anger and fury, the nostrils swell and raise themselves; this is the only motion of which the nose is capable, but its upper part does not partake in it. By its fixedness

in the effects of the passions, it shews how much the other features change, it causes the opening of the mouth to be perceived in cries of grief and terror, and in the different functions of this organ so full of motion; it also marks the elevation and depression of the eye-brows; in short, it concurs in defining all the movements produced by joy, grief, fear, admiration, rage, &c. It is well known, how much the loss of the nose disfigures a face, and this is another proof how much it serves to beauty. During sleep, the eyes close, and become unexpressive; they, as well as the mouth, may be deformed by grief; but these different changes, which modify the face, do not destroy its beauty; it loses all its effect by the destruction of the nose; we cannot take pleasure in contemplating a statue which is deprived of this part, whilst we admire it though its eyes be without pupil, and its lips colourless. By binding a hair so that, without the means being apparent, it may sensibly elevate or depress the point of the nose, we may prove how much the alteration of its form causes that of the face.

The teeth, to be handsome, should be small, even, round, and, above all, white. The face receives a great charm from them; they embellish the laugh, the speech, the sweetest sentiments of the heart. The teeth are the only bones of the body which are exposed; they are, as it were, specimens of the other bones, they ought, therefore, to indicate them healthy and well-formed.

The ear ought to be as long as the nose, or sometimes a little longer, but its lower extremity should rest upon the basal line; that is to say, to terminate at the third part of the head; its upper extremity at the second, or a little higher. The whole ear is divided into three equal parts, of which the lobe occupies the lowest, and the cavity the middle. It should be constructed on a line somewhat inclining towards the mouth, and not parallel with the general form of the head. The Greeks esteemed small ears; they are pretty; but, it is said, that large ones hear better.

In faces all equally beautiful, it is only by almost imperceptible shades that their beauty varies, and causes itself to be remarked: the eye-brow more or less arched, the nose more or less rounded or prominent, the eyes more or less open, the oval more or less elongated; in short, the slightest modification suffices to express all the shades of beauty, and to distinguish faces which, to be beautiful, must be regular, and formed on the whole, and in the

details, according to the principles which we have laid down.

From the slight sketches that we have traced in the large plate, it may be seen, that ugliness augments in proportion as the face departs from the regular form. In another lecture we shall consider the manner in which the passions announce themselves; and we shall try to express the lively and delicate shades by which they manifest their differences with so much promptitude and precision. This important part of painting is that which demands most practice and ability in the artist; that which supposes the nicest observations, and gives the most advantageous opinion of the sensibility of his heart, and the delicacy of his mind.

It remains for us to examine, why faces irregular, and even whimsical in their form, please, however, more than others which are beautiful and well formed. Can ugliness, then, usurp the rights of beauty? Can this last sometimes be powerless? What, in this case, becomes of the principles which we have laid down, attributing to its rights so extended, ascribing to its effects so mighty? Our answer to this objection is naturally deduced from what we have before said of man, and even serves as a confirmation of it. If reason places its glory in triumphing over the charms of beauty, if the sage resists its empire, it is when he does not discover among them intelligence and virtue, that alliance which ought to unite them. Inferior to its companions, but more speedy in its effect, beauty alone may well enchant the eyes, and surprise the senses: but this enchantment is little lasting; habit destroys it, every day diminishes its power, and the mind undeceived, soon breaks bonds too weak to restrain it. On the contrary, the qualities of the understanding and of the heart often supply the place of beauty, and shew their power so much the more, as they stand in its stead, and do without its assistance. What is obtained without beauty is obtained by a charm more powerful, the effect of which time increases instead of destroying. It has even been observed by the experience of all ages, that the greatest passions have been inspired by women only moderately handsome, because they then please by qualities more estimable and less frail than beauty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

PERHAPS, in the ardour for universality, we have lately too often neglected the local, forgetting, that the object of

of all theory is practice, and the aim of all amplification and generality is the limited and particular.

This reflection, and the modern fashion of statistical inquiries (as they are called), introduced by a very useful writer, has led me to submit the following observations on the agriculture of the parish in which I reside for insertion in your miscellany.

Thoydon Garnon is in the county of Essex, about sixteen miles from London, and extends on the north to Epping, including a part of that town, and on the south to Hyde's Farm; on the east it reaches along the valley bounded by the elevation on which Hill Hall (an ancient family-seat) is situated, and on the west incloses Blunt's Farm, Garnon Hall, and Cooperfale Hall. The name of the village is Cooperfale, and the steeple of the church according to Gough's Camden, was erected about the middle of the fifteenth century, by a citizen of St. Helen's, in London.

Near Epping, on the skirts of the parish, is a Roman station, mentioned by the same author.

The parish includes about 2773 acres. Some small nameless streams take their course through it, which discharge their currents into the Roder.

The soil is a clayey loam, which has been very inconsiderably corrected by marle and chalk, the manures most suited to this kind of land, as the nearest place at which they have been procured is Stratford, a distance of about 12 or 13 miles.

A bed of marle has been discovered at Hyde's Farm lately; the quantity of chalk, when examined with the marine acid, is discovered to be fourteen per cent. which places it in the class of calcareous marle; and its retentive power over water, or the quantity it can retain without suffering any to escape or drop, is thirty-two per cent. Kirwan has shewn it to be a grand desideratum in agriculture, that the retentiveness of the soil be proportioned to the rain usual in the climate. Hence, as the retentive power of argill or clay is 250 per cent. it will be a material improvement to the lands adjacent, if extensive beds of this marle should be discovered, and it is particularly mentioned here as a motive for examination.

The farms are small, varying between 50l. and 150l. rent, most of them considerably under the latter.

The husbandry in general is opposed to what is recommended by modern improvers; and perhaps the principal impediment to the changes the new discoveries

have pointed out, is not the want of inclination, judgment, or enterprize in the holders of land, but the want of capital.

The heavy swing plough used here, is likely to continue a favourite instrument on strong lands; but the fin of the share should be widened, and the mould-board contracted.

The narrow stock harrow, of which five form a set, drawn by three horses at width, is well enough suited to the soil, and cannot easily be improved.

None of the new implements are known in this parish, except on one farm, where the drill, the horse-hoe, and Cook's machine for grinding seeds, are employed; on the same farm I noticed the introduction of winter fallows, to the exclusion of summer fallows; but in every other, the old husbandry is adopted, and the pernicious succession of two crops of white corn.

The course throughout the parish, with few exceptions, is wheat, oats, fallow.

Some potatoes and turnips have lately been introduced; and on two farms, the culture of beans, hand-hoed with sufficient care.

The vicinity of Epping has long been celebrated for the excellence of its dairies. Perhaps two thirds of this district may be in pasture, and a considerable proportion of this always fed off.

The number of cows on these small farms vary from five to twenty; and the butter produced is excellent, from the extreme neatness and skill in this part of the management.

The price of labour in winter is, per day, 1s. 6d.

Hedging and ditching, two spit deep, per rod, 6d. or 7d.

In hay-harvest, beer, &c. per day, 2s.

In straw, 5s. to 8s. per acre.

Boys, per week, 2s. 6d.

Female servants, per annum, 3 guineas to 6 guineas.

The greatest improvement in this country is land-ditching, which is performed at the expence of 20s. per acre, but probably the mole-plough will supersede the necessity of this tedious and chargeable expedient in future.

One great defect in the conduct of the farms is, that the occupants do not keep horses sufficient to till them, which is peculiarly necessary on the cold, stiff soil here cultivated: an able French writer has affirmed, that the tilth of land, or the frequent divisions of its parts, is of as much consequence to the produce as manure, and it is effected at one-tenth or one-twentieth part of the expence.

Mr.

Mr. Young, in his Shropshire Tour, has stated, that the county of Essex comprises 1,240,000 acres, of which the whole rental is 930,000*l.* which aggregate rent averages, per acre, 14*s.* The proportion of the value of land here to that of the county in general, is easily explained. The whole extent of the parish is about 2773 acres; the total rent collected from the parochial documents appears to be 3272*l.* (making the deduction of 150*l.* for the mansions of two or three gentlemen) the rent of the land is 22*s.* 3*d.* per acre.

It would be of little moment to state in this way the particular circumstances of a small district, were it not that from such few facts some useful, general observations would synthetically arise; and by adhering closely to such facts as the basis, we avoid the seduction of unguided theory.

What is here said of this tract is applicable, in a great degree, to the predicament of the county of Essex in general, and in many respects to the prevailing agriculture of the kingdom.

I am not fond of suggesting the expedience of Acts of Parliament for every temporary and local inconvenience that arises: but there is a power reserved by the constitution of this country, without senatorial mediation, by the direction of which extensive improvements might be produced; the employment of skilful mineralogists, who would examine with agricultural views the substrata of the earth, would be in a much higher degree beneficial to society, than the labours of itinerant fossilists and of antiquarians stumbling over the subterranean ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

That universal parliamentary specific has, among other things, been recommended by agricultural empiricism for the supply of new laws between the landlord and tenant, when the statute-book is already loaded with a vast farrago of provisions on the subject; what is generally required in matters relating to buyer and seller is (for buyer and seller only, landlord and tenant should be considered), that both should be left unshackled by authority; that the ignorance of former times may not preclude the utility of modern discoveries.

Among the evils which over caution and this venerable ignorance of past time have entailed upon us, are the restrictions on the rotation of produce; the leases, stipulating for the cruel denial to nature of the exercise of her powers of fructification triennially, prevent the adoption of the new system of husbandry, which enables a farmer, by the employment of the muscular

power of animals, to keep his land free from noxious weeds, without the considerable loss of one-third of his produce.

Such clauses likewise preclude the introduction of lucerne, the artificial grasses in general, and green crops.

The former improves every year of its growth, but the third year's fallow must destroy it: it may be cut six times in the course of the summer season, but the leases require, that one-sixth of that produce should only be collected.

I have contracted an utter contempt for all politico-agricultural rhapsodies, on account of the vanity and confidence with which they have been recently diffused; but I could not avoid introducing these concise hints.

It is not improbable, I may at a future time impart some observations on this neighbourhood, more to the taste of the artist and the antiquarian. I am, Sir,
Thoydon Garnon,
Dec. 17, 1799.

Your's &c.

J. D. COLLIER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF Mr. Hacket (vol. viii. p. 965) will please to consult your third volume, p. 261 and 423, he will find his queries respecting Hand-mills in a great measure anticipated. He will find too, that the correspondents to whom he is respectfully referred, have tried the experiment, and are both of opinion that hand-mills will not answer. And, indeed, when it is remembered, that the obstacle to be removed is nearly as great as the power which can be applied for the purpose, the fact is self-evident.

Instead, therefore, of wasting time and expence in attempting to invent hand-mills, it seems much better to attend to the hints which the latter of the above-quoted correspondents (p. 423) has suggested respecting horse-mills. Such machines could scarcely fail of answering every purpose they are wanted for; and might be constructed upon various scales, so as to answer for one, or for half a dozen families. The principle upon which they are made is known already; and if it is thought defective, a premium from the truly patriotic Society of Arts, &c. or from any other respectable quarter, would soon excite the attention and endeavours of the ingenious to make the machine perfect. The object certainly is of great consequence, but more especially at present, when corn is equally dear and bad. If a few families could join in the charge of erecting

erecting the proposed mill, they would soon find their charges re-imburfed with interest. Such machines would be of peculiar use at the various hospitals, infirmaries, and poor-houses, as well as at cotton-mills, or other manufactories where a number of children or work-people are supplied with provisions by the owners.

One obstacle to the introduction and utility of the mills proposed, would arise from the barbarous remains of the feudal laws in this kingdom, by which the lords of manors, in some places, claim a right to compel all the house-holders within their respective jurisdictions to grind their corn *only* at the lord's mill. Where, therefore, such a custom prevails, private mills of any kind would be useless; and the inhabitants must quietly submit to be imposed upon as usual, for fear of innovations, which, in these days, are said to be peculiarly dangerous, and to carry the sure mark of the Beast upon them. But such local injurious customs are not very numerous, and are unworthy of general attention.

In your last number, Mr. Robinson has proposed some very excellent hints for regulating the price of corn. After mentioning the quantity of oats consumed by the troop horses, he might have added the quantity, too, which is more *wastefully* consumed by the race horses, hunters, and hounds of our great men, for no valuable purpose whatsoever; but which, on the contrary, tends to corrupt the public morals, to injure private property, and to encourage a spirit of savage cruelty towards the inferior animal creation.

After all, the most rational and effectual plan for reducing the price of corn, would be by inclosing our vast tracts of waste lands, under the sanction and authority of a bill for that purpose. By referring to your vol. abovementioned, p. 3, in the note, it appears, that Yorkshire alone contains "265,000 acres of land capable of cultivation!!!" Now, supposing these acres to be cultivated, and to produce one quarter each of wheat or oats, what a vast addition of food would that country enjoy! and what an "incalculable benefit" would thereby result to the nation at large! How absurd, then, and purblind the policy, to import that corn which we might grow ourselves, and thus to encourage foreigners to improve their waste lands at *our* expence, and while ours is most unaccountably and culpably neglected?

Your's, E. M—y.

Lincoln, Jan. 8, 1800.

P. S. Your correspondent R, vol. iii. p.

423, inquires after a threshing-machine. If he will please to consult Mr. A. Young's Survey of the Lincolnshire Husbandry, lately published, he will find that such machines are well known in that country. It is an observation of the celebrated author of the above Survey, that "the farmers in some parts of the kingdom get rich by modes of husbandry unknown in other parts:" and this observation may be in some sort applied to implements of husbandry, by which the farmers in some districts are enabled to do their business more easily and speedily than in others. This is particularly the case in the article of dressing corn, which is now done in many places in the north and north-east of England by a machine, nearly, if not altogether, unknown in many parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, and the southern parts of the kingdom.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking over your last Monthly Agricultural Report, I am happy to observe, that you advert to the mischievous consequences attendant on an alarm of scarcity; the effects of which, a few years back, cannot be forgotten. And I am anxious that you should hit upon some method of impressing it on the minds of your numerous readers. Tell the benevolent inquirers after the most effectual means of relieving the poor at the present crisis, that, beyond their own personal attention to their wants, the best answer they can receive, is that which the old Bourdeaux merchant gave to Colbert '*Leave us to ourselves.*' Tell the legislator, that of all the acts yet framed relating to grain, their ashes given to the winds would more benefit his country than any he could substitute in their place. Tell—But I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that you may tell all this in vain.—Some few centuries more must yet pass; and, in the mean time, we shall continue to amend corn-laws; to fix the price of labour; and to patronize charitable institutions. Of the latter it has been asserted that Great Britain can boast more than any other nation. Perhaps with truth. And the judge that held truth as a libel was perfectly right; for a more severe libel on the British Constitution was most assuredly never published. I am, Sir,

With sentiments of esteem,

Dec. 11th. A POOR NORTHUMBRIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your excellent miscellany have appeared some interesting accounts of the new metrical system of France; and, in the

the number for November last, it is truly observed, that it owes not its rise to the revolutionary government of that country. But I think it a fact not generally known, that, though the plan has been perfected by the French in the present day, the noble idea of introducing the standard they have adopted, originated with an Englishman near two centuries ago. I mean Mr. Wright, who, in a publication in 1610, entitled, "Correction of certain Errors in Navigation," suggested the principle which France has now reduced to practice.

Portsea,
Dec. 11th, 1799.

W. H. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"S'il est quelque moyen legitime et sûr de subsister sans affaire, sans dépendance; c'est, j'en conviens, de vivre du travail de ses mains en cultivant sa propre terre." Emile, tom. iv. p. 161.

AS your miscellany possesses the advantage of an extensive circulation, and you yourself appear solicitous for the diffusion and advancement of knowledge, I beg leave to lay before the readers of the Monthly Magazine a plan immediately connected with the best and dearest interests of the nation.

The distresses resulting from a scanty harvest, on the present, as well as on many former occasions, have induced every considerate man in the kingdom to look forward to a remedy; and it is obvious, that nothing promises fairer than the encouragement of our agriculture. It is with this view that Sir John Sinclair, although no longer at the head of a Board particularly dedicated to the consideration of this important object, has lately circulated "Proposals for establishing, by Subscription, a Joint Stock Tontine-Company, for ascertaining the Principles of Agricultural Improvement." It is the opinion of this gentleman, that to complete the system of melioration, so happily commenced, "Experimental Farms ought to extend from one corner of the island to another; if possible, ought to be established in every county of it, and, at any rate, ought to include the leading distinctions of soil and climate." But, as a very large sum of money is indispensably requisite for an undertaking of this kind, the idea is here suggested of uniting private benefit with public advantage. Sir John accordingly proposes, that a number of public-spirited individuals shall form themselves into a society, with a capital of 70,000*l.* and as such a bank would furnish

the means of proceeding on a grand scale, he thinks, that their immediate attention ought to be turned towards *experimental farms and plantations*.

1. OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Mr. Arthur Young, Dr. Francis Home, and a great many others, have pointed out the advantages likely to result from these; and an establishment, indeed, of this kind has been already attempted, although not effected, in the county of Northumberland, for the purpose of ascertaining,

1. What is the best mode of cultivating arable-land?
2. What is the best system for the management of grass-land?
3. What are the most useful implements of husbandry?
4. What are the most profitable breeds of animals? And,
5. What is the best plan for rendering waste or barren land productive?

The worthy Baronet thinks, that experimental farms ought to be established both in the lower and upper parts of a country, and states the capital necessary for one of them, as follows:

1. Implements	-	-	£. 420
2. Live-stock	-	-	960
3. First year's rent and expence	-	-	1,330
4. Draining, inclosing, building, and other extra expences	-	-	790
5. Incidental expences	-	-	500
Total			£. 4,000

It is proposed, that there shall be ten experimental farms in all, viz. eight arable and two mountain ones, and the following estimate is accordingly suggested for that purpose:

1. To the expence of establishing an experimental farm in the neighbourhood of London	-	-	£. 4,000
2. To ditto, in one of the western counties of England	-	-	4,000
3. To ditto, in Norfolk or Suffolk	-	-	4,000
4. To ditto, in one of the midland counties	-	-	4,000
5. To ditto, in one of the northern counties	-	-	4,000
6. To ditto, in Lancashire, Cumberland, or Westmoreland	-	-	4,000
7. To ditto, in the Lothians	-	-	4,000
8. To ditto, in the North of Scotland	-	-	4,000
9. To a mountain-sheep-farm in Wales	-	-	1,500
10. To ditto, in the neighbourhood of the Cheviot Hills	-	-	1,500
Total			£. 35,000

"Thus, experimental farms," says Sir John, "rivaling each other for attention and

and skill, might be spread all over the island, under the direction of one institution, to whom the result of the different experiments would be periodically reported, and who, of course, would be enabled to judge how far the fundamental principles of agriculture were sufficiently ascertained, or whether farther experiments were necessary; and by establishing an agricultural academy at each of these farms, a knowledge of the art of husbandry, in its highest state of perfection, would soon be spread over every part of the kingdom."

II. PLANTATION.

It is proposed that the society shall plant no less a quantity than 5,000 acres, in different parts of the kingdom, principally with larch, the growth of which is rapid, while the timber is peculiarly valuable. According to an estimate made by the Bishop of Landaff, a thousand acres might be inclosed with a circular wall, at an expence of six shilling per acre, and five hundred larches, two feet in height, (the size preferred by his Lordship) could be set on each acre, for fourteen shillings; so that a plantation of 500,000 larches on a thousand acres of land might be effected for one thousand pounds. Supposing the plan to be persevered in for sixty years, the Bishop calculates, that the profit of one thousand acres of larch, would amount to the enormous sum of 114,400l.

But, Sir John Sinclair, far from wishing to hold out delusive prospects, proceeds on the supposition, that the proposed Tontine Company is dissolved at the end of thirty years; that out of 500, only 250 larches remain in each acre; and that these larches are worth no more than three shillings a piece: now, according to this, which must be allowed to be a moderate calculation, the value of 5,000 acres, so planted, would amount to the sum of 187,500l.

The following is an estimate of the proposed plantation.

I. EXPENDITURE.

1. To the purchase of 5000 acres of land, at 4l. per acre	£. 20,000
2. To the expence of inclosing 5,000 acres, at 20s. per acre, as the fencing must be complete	5,000
3. To the expence of planting ditto, at 20s. per acre	5,000
4. To buildings, and various incidental expences which may occur, at 450l. each for ten plantations	4,500
Total	£34,500

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2. PROFIT.

1. Value of 1,250,000 larches, at 3s. per larch	£. 187,500
2. Value of the lands and the buildings erected thereon, at least	30,500
Total	218,000

As 5,000 acres contain a considerable extent of country, it is proposed, that there shall be ten different plantations of 500 acres each, in the ten following districts, viz. 1 In the counties of Devon or Somerset; 2 In the counties of Wilts or Gloucester; 3 In North Wales; 4 In South Wales; 5 In Lancashire; 6 In Westmoreland or Cumberland; 7 In Galloway; 8 In Argyleshire; 9 In the Shires of Ross or Inverness; and 10 In one of the northern counties.

Having thus stated the objects, we now come to the organization of the institution.

1. The best mode of raising so large a sum as that required, would be by forming a society, to be called "The Plough," or *Joint Stock Tontine Company*, to consist of 1,400 shares, at 50l. either payable at once, or by instalments in two years.
2. The majority of the subscribers shall elect a board of directors annually, for the management of the whole concern.
3. The subscribers to enjoy the advantage of having the annual reports of the society transmitted to them, besides the privilege of visiting the Experimental Farms, and of nominating persons to be instructed at the different agricultural academies proposed to be erected.

The following is a general view of the capital of 70,000l.

First object EXPERIMENTAL FARMS	£. 35,000
Second ditto, PLANTATIONS	34,500
For defraying the original expence of the establishment	500
Total	£70,000

The ultimate profit to be expected from the whole undertaking is estimated as follows:

1. Sale of stock, crop, and implements on the experimental farms, stating merely the sums originally laid out	35,000
2. Value of 5000 acres of land, the buildings thereon, and of 1,250,000 larches and other trees	218,000
Total	£253,000

This

This sum of 253,000*l.* is about four times the original capital subscribed; and as the institution is to be established on the principles of a tontine, the amount divided among the surviving members, or those having a claim in right of nominees, will be very considerable. "On the whole," says Sir John, "permit me to ask, whether it is possible to lay out such a sum as 70,000*l.* in a manner more likely to prove advantageous to the public, both from the important truths it will ascertain, and the valuable examples it will furnish? And whether there is not every reason to hope, that it will ultimately be productive, not only of indemnification, but of profit to the subscribers? For my own part, I am so thoroughly convinced of the satisfaction that must result from carrying such a plan into effect, of the success that must necessarily attend it, and the certainty that it will yield a handsome recompence to those who engage in it, that I should not hesitate to risk the whole capital that may be required, had I the necessary funds at command; but as that is not the case, I flatter myself, that there will be found a sufficient number of public-spirited individuals, who will co-operate together in venturing a part of their property (if any one can suppose there is any hazard in the proposed undertaking) for the purpose of carrying through so important a measure, and one so materially connected with the general improvement, the political strength, and the most essential interests of their country."

Annexed to the pamphlet alluded to, is
1. A plan and elevation of a manufacturing village, consisting of twenty houses, to be placed in the centre of a field of twenty English acres. 2. Plans and elevations of circular cottages, suggested by the author, and so admirably calculated as to endure for many years without the necessity of repairs. And 3. a plan of an Experimental Farm, consisting of 400 acres, divided into eight departments of 50 each.

As the circulation of the plan may contribute not a little to its success, your immediate insertion of this letter will oblige,

Sir, your very humble servant,

London, Jan. 18, 1800.

CIVIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE STAGE
IN GERMANY, BY A CORRESPONDENT
AT WEIMAR.

WHO can attempt the task of mustering each stationary and wandering troop, which raises on the boundaries

and among the nations of Germany, Thalia's standard? In this point, too, does Germany wear the badge of her constitution, pieced out into so many small and even petty states. And Lessing, when engaged for the German stage at Hamburg, when he wrote his excellent work the *Dramaturgia*, purchased with much uneasiness of mind the conviction, that among the people who speak German no real *National Theatre* can be established and supported. For want of a single metropolis, there can be only one particular national stage, in Mannheim, in Vienna, or in Hamburg. But, even if the German Theatre be deprived of all those perfections and advantages which, above all things, the concentration of one large metropolis offers in a very high degree to the Drama in several other kingdoms; still, for that very reason, do the annals of the chief theatres deserve, not merely the attention of fellow-artists and real connoisseurs, but also in a more universal point of view the observation of the statesman, of the historian, and, on the whole, of the philosophical observer of the manners of the most enlightened age. For, in answer to the questions, "What is the Public?" And, "Does Germany still possess a public?" before many other common institutions, the theatre, as Herder has so beautifully shewn in his *Letters towards the Advancement of Humanity and polite Learning*, should come first into consideration.

The four chief theatres, each of which with a louder or a more gentle voice lays claim to the honorary name of National Stage, are those at *Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, and Frankfurt*. At Vienna, where Thalia in the boulevard-stages of the suburbs, under the management of the famous Shickneder and the Tyrolian Merry Andrew, Gasperle, often receives more blessed consecration, than in the chief temples of its theatrical Muses, was Kotzebue (called from Livonia by the Baron Brown, manager in chief of the Burgh-theatre) several months ago the cause of a serious dispute. His well directed spirit of reform, the objects of which were highly necessary improvements, threatened to lash the folly of some strutting self-conceited actors in a Theatrical Journal, which, by a deep-laid scheme of knavery, was smothered in its infancy, and could be but poorly supplied by criticisms on the theatre, officially inserted in the Court Gazette. Mr. Kotzebue engaged some new actors of the first line, amongst whom were Mr. Koch and his lovely daughter from

from the stage of Hanover, and offended the ancient company belonging to the theatre. It had certainly a very singular appearance, that, at the very time when in London and Paris, Kotzebue's *Misanthropy and Repentance*, and his *Child of Love*, raised their author to the stars of the theatrical heaven, and ingrafted into many thousand inhabitants of those cities the first love of German Literature, this very same Poet, in the residence of the Emperor of Germany, was obliged to put up with having the most odious aspersions published against him. The Emperor himself, though personally attached to him, could not shelter him, and gave him a pension of 1000 florins per annum. He has just published a curious work about all these transactions, very interesting indeed for such who would be delighted with a peep into the green-rooms of the Vienna theatre. His present residence is Weimar in Saxony, where he enjoys all the comforts of a sequestered literary life, composing new dramas with an unparalleled fertility. He has just finished a Comedy in one Act, the plot of which runs about that contested point of the *beginning of the new century*.

The theatre at Berlin possesses in the person of *Iffland*, at the same time, the most able of managers, and the most excellent of actors; and a more commodious house is now expected from the bounty of their beloved sovereign. Connoisseurs who, in forming their opinions on different theatres, have travelled far and near, do not for a moment hesitate to assign to the Berlin company, on the whole, the chief rank among their numerous fellow comedians in the many theatres of Germany. A wonderful combat is here fought, the issue of which is as yet undetermined. The question is, Whether the gratification of gaping and staring at a shew, which characterizes the middling and lower classes of people, who here form the majority, and who crowd the house on every fresh representation of that nonsensical Ballet *Don Quixote at Gamachoe's Marriage*, shall drag the superior performers down to their level; or whether the perfect acting of an *Iffland* and of a company united with him, can raise to their standard a mass of people so difficult to animate. How pitifully the clapping and unbounded applause of the multitude only a few months ago was directed, is testified in the *Annals of the Prussian Monarchy*, by a sharp reproof from the pen of *Iffland* himself. However, on the other hand, appearances are more flattering;

since within this little while, four pieces in verse have been there studied and got up with approbation, namely, *Don Carlos*, and *The Piccolomini*, both by Mr. Schiller; *Claudine of Villa Bella*, by Mr. Göthe; and, lastly, on the Queen's Birth day, Voltaire's *Merope*, by Gotter. If it be possible to breathe new vivacity and life into the art of declamation, which has been so murdered by the low chatting style of common dramas, the true way will be to compose and represent pieces in verse, in which view also the late appearances of *Wallenstein* and *The Piccolomini*, by Schiller, resemble now the Messenger of Light, and the first kiss of Aurora's beam on the eastern hills. As for *Iffland* himself, a fine medal in silver has been struck in his honour by the court medallist of the King, M. Loos, at Berlin, in which his head is expressed with a striking likeness, with a pretty Latin inscription on the reverse.

At Hamburg, the monstrous coalition of five managers of unequal abilities and inclinations superintend now the self-same stage, where once Roscius-Schroeder terrified in Lear, and astonished in the Miser. That superior actor took his farewell of the stage two years ago; and, equally far from the bustle of cities and from selfish egotism, repotes in a little snug villa at a village of Holstein, some miles from Hamburg, by name Röllingen, smiling at the much-admired idols of our modern theatrical world. His successors renounce even the balsamic waft of false praise. By their bad acting, which appears to be expressly adapted for the upper-gallery, they exclude from their representations the polished part of the Hamburg audience, who beguile with foreign exhibitions in the French theatre an appetite which is not over-nice in its cravings. Mrs. *Righin* is the favourite songster of the German stage.

Much more successfully does the Frankfort stage flourish, at least in some side branches of that art, which unites in itself all the polite arts. Vocal and instrumental music in the Operas, and the coincidence of every decoration, are found here in perfect union, each excellent in its way. Whoever has seen Saliere's *Palmira* represented there, in the moment of enjoyment, did certainly not feel the want of a more elevated subject. Also, single actors are better paid than, perhaps, at any other place at Frankfort, where to the rich merchants, who have a share in the management, whatever deserves estimation is looked upon as worthy of any price.

There are also now in Germany many theatres

theatres of a secondary rank, some of which advance to a high degree of perfection, and by a just blending of their powers, perhaps, attain that united whole, so much missed on most stages, better than several highly renowned *National Theatres*. In this class, Altona, Breslau, Dresden, Dessau, Mannheim, Munich, and Weimar, contend with various success, each frequently producing very complete representations. It is only a few years since Altona has possessed its own regular house; but the taste of the audience is not finer than at Hamburg; and in order to have a full house, the managers are very often obliged to enhance the value of their representations by masquerades, transparencies, and illuminations. A Theatrical and Literary Paper is published there; the frequent changes in the name of which do not augur very favourably for a long duration. The second wife of the celebrated poet, the late M. *Burgher*, the ballad-writer, performs here as an actress.—Since the death of Mrs. *Waefer* has liberated Silesia from a very burdensome theatrical monopoly, Breslau has undertaken to establish a stage for herself by means of shares, and has for these two years employed uncommon sums on the completion of the decorations and company. This expence lately exceeded the reckoning of the stockholders so much, that they dreaded disagreeable consequences, and now begin to think on extraordinary means of assistance.—Dresden shares with Leipzig freely and without envy the pleasures of its theatre, however well entitled this latter town is, since the purchase of a play-house by their magistracy, to wish for a fixed company itself. Some of the most famous names are mentioned among that company commonly called *Seconda's first Company*, but it is much straightened in its choice of pieces by political views; and in Dresden must often yield to the more favourite Italian Court Opera. The acting of a *Babyl*, who has filled up the place of *Allegianti*, who was sent for to London, is dignified with more admiration, than the most feeling expression of a *Hartwig*; and the Buffoon *Bonaveri* seems to create much more delight, than the theatrical frankness of the excellent *Christ*, and the highly comic acting of the veteran *Thöring*. Dessau has for sometime promised us a perfectly new theatrical arrangement, under the protection and benevolence of a Prince so much the patron of the polite arts; it has obtained, by means of Mr. *d'Erdmannsdorff*, a play-house, in which are many

things worthy of example; in the interior of which the constructor has known how to unite some of the advantages of the Grecian Theatre with the modern demands of the art; and for this reason, deserves to be made known to strangers by a particular description. It was opened by an Opera *Battumendi*, which the new director, a nobleman possessed of a deep knowledge in music, and the skill of an actor, M. de *Lichtenstein*, has himself written and composed. To complete the wonder, he and his wife appeared as performers in that piece, and in another likewise of his own composition.—*Mannheim*, which in that happy period which *Iffland* has so enchantingly painted to us in his theatrical life, prefixed to the new edition of his plays printed for Mr. *Götschen* at Leipzig, in 14 volumes, united under a *Dalberg* the most extraordinary talents, and possessed a stage which other German Theatres adopted as a model, has, by undeserved misfortunes and the calamities of a ruinous war, been deprived of this beautiful garland, and is now in dread for the very existence of its Theatre. *Beck*, the first performer, the once inseparable friend of *Iffland*, and the author of that favourite piece the *Chefs*, has been transplanted to Munich, where, since the late change in its master, a more kindly star beams on the polite arts; and accordingly from an inconsiderable and trifling theatre, *Thalia's* residence has been placed already in a more fitting temple. The company at *Weimar*, under the beneficent and enlivening direction of *Gothe*, without making great professions, has long performed far more than could be expected in a little town, in which many abound with talents, few with money; and, by a prudent reparation of its inside, has obtained lately an ornamental theatre for its pleasures. In Weimar has *Iffland* twice represented his choicest characters to a select audience. In Weimar was the new production of Schiller, the deservedly celebrated drama of *Wallenstein*, first represented, and under the eye of the author, performed to the entire content of an impartial public. In the Drama and in the Opera, are here united industry and talents; which, though in a confined space, produce an excellent and agreeable well-founded whole, the loss of which is often there felt where one eminent talent darkens the surrounding merit. Besides these, are both within and without the boundaries of Germany, many a regular and wandering company, from which, if selected with judgment, one excellent Theatre

tre might be formed. Prague, Cassel, Stuttgart, Saltzburg, Grätz, Brunswic, Hanover, Madgeburg, often equal in their performances several of the above-mentioned Theatres. They have shining but, alas! too transient moments, when even the rigid judge could not forbid his disinterested approbation. Königsberg too, Dantzic and Riga, make a figure in the annals of the German Theatre; and Amsterdam possesses a German stage, excellent in many respects, which owes its establishment (wonderful to say!) to the Jews. To these may be added other wandering companies. Walter's company, in which Grossman and Koch have earned great applause, has fixed itself in Hanover; but at times visits alternately Hildesheim, Bremen, Lübeck, and Pyrmont. Krüger's company, which makes up by Italian singing and by feats of activity the want of the more serious demand of the Drama, spent last winter at Leipzig, and is now gone to Freyberg. A company of one Medo has pitched its tent in Bauzen, the capital of Upper Lusatia, where a bastion of the old town-walls has been converted into a Temple of Thalia; from whence her votaries at certain periods issue into the Upper Lusatia, and the neighbouring provinces. Besides this is a company belonging to Döbbelin; and strolling players are to be met with at every fair, and in the most crowded watering-places, as at Carlsbad and Eger, in Bohemia, Dobberau, at the coast of Mecklenburgh, and in many other places; the names of which, together with all the changes and theatrical occurrences, are regularly detailed in a particular *Theatrical Almanack*, published every year at Gotha by Mr. Reichard, the library-keeper of the Duke. There are many other magazines and monthly publications, in which circumstantial accounts of the pieces which were performed at such a Theatre, are joined to critiques both of the plays and the actors. There are two Magazines published at Berlin, the *Annals of the Prussian Monarchy*, and the *Archives of the present Time*, both appearing at the beginning of every month, in which a standing article is allotted to the concerns of the Berlin Theatre. Besides this, an interesting Magazine, with the name of *Berlin* at its head, amongst other views of the characters and amusements of the inhabitants, gives useful hints on the performances of the favourite actors and actresses, and illustrates them with copper-plates. A monthly retrospect of the most striking occurrences in the German theatrical world,

is also given in the *Journal of Modes and Habillements*, which makes its appearance regularly every month at Weimar; and would be highly interesting to English readers for the rich stock of information, collected carefully from a well-directed correspondence from every part of Germany. According to the lists given of the new publications brought to the Leipzig fairs in the year 1799, there have been printed only *seventy* new plays, tragedies, comedies, and dramas; and *eleven* greater and smaller works on the Theory of the Drama. A. B.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS of all the permanently valuable Papers which have appeared in the JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE, from its Commencement to the present Time; continued from our last Magazine, page 965.

II. A new Method of preserving BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. Vol. I. p. 53.

THIS method consists in fixing the plumage of the wings on paper, so as to shew both their upper and under sides, without injuring the colour.

The cement made use of is prepared in the following manner: to a thick, clear, and colourless solution of gum Arabic, in cold distilled water, add a little alum and common salt to take off its lustre when dry. This fluid, when thinly spread on stiff writing-paper, is capable of detaching with great ease, and fixing without injury, the plumage of the wings of butterflies that are applied to it; these, however, ought to be fresh, in order to succeed completely. The mode of operating is, double a half sheet of stiff paper, and on one side of the fold to cover with the cement, by means of a short camel-hair brush, a space equal to the size of the butterfly. The insect is to be gently laid on the cement with a pair of pincers, and on the corresponding part of the other fold an equal space is to be covered with the cement: the paper being now doubled, and gently pressed with the palm of the hand, is to be laid in a few sheets of soft paper, and subjected for a few minutes to the moderate action of a common press: open the paper carefully, and take off, with the point of a penknife, the membranous part of the wings, and on the opposite sides of the paper will be found the upper and under surface of the wings in all their brilliancy: the feet and body should be represented by an accurate copy of the original, and then the insect is complete, and may be preserved in this state many years without material injury.

IV.

IV. *Method of extracting Oil from Grape Stones. Vol. I. p. 302.*

In various parts of Italy a useful oil is extracted from grape-stones, a substance that elsewhere is made no use of, but which might perhaps be worth the attention of the makers of raisin wine in this country, and of other persons who are in the habit of using large quantities of the above fruit.

In order to separate the seeds from the husks and refuse matter, the *marc* is put into a bucket with some water, and worked about with the hands till the seeds, from their superior weight, have all fallen to the bottom of the vessel. They are then to be removed and dried in the sun, or by any other way, as soon as possible. When a sufficient quantity is collected, the whole is to be ground in the same kind of mill that is used for hemp and coleseed: being then *cold drawn*, a fine oil is procured, which is scarcely distinguishable from common olive oil. The refuse matter being scalded in a little hot water, and again subjected to the press, yields a fresh portion of oil, though of inferior quality, which burns excellently well in a lamp, giving out no unpleasant odour, and less smoke than either rape or coleseed oil. It is also used in the Parmesan, for preparing the best kind of calf-skin leather.

V. *Preparation of the Cendrée de Tournay. Vol. I. p. 370.*

The Condée de Tournay is a kind of cement composed of quick-lime and coal-ashes, which has the property of setting under water, and of becoming in a few years harder even than the stones that it is employed to consolidate.

It is not every kind of lime-stone that can be used in the preparation of the *cendrée*: the kind most in request at Tournay is procured from quarries on the bank of the Scheld; its colour is a deep blue, its texture compact, but on exposure to frost, it splits and scales off.

When the lime is withdrawn from the kilns, the coal-ashes are taken out with it, and all the sizeable pieces of lime being picked out, there remains the coal-ash, mixed with about one-fourth of its weight of lime-dust. It is of this ash that the *cendrée* is made.

About a bushel of the materials is put in any suitable vessel, and sprinkled with water, just sufficient to slack the lime; another bushel is then treated in the same way, and so on till the vessel is filled: in this state it may be kept for any length of time in a moist place, protected from the frost and sun.

A strong open trough, containing about

two cubic feet, is two-thirds filled with the cement in the above state, and by means of a heavy iron pestle suspended at the end of an elastic pole, is well beaten for about half an hour; at the end of this time it becomes of the consistence of soft mortar, and is then laid in the shade from three to six days, according to the dryness of the air; when sufficiently dry it is again beaten for half an hour as before; and the oftener it is beaten the better will be the cement: ten times, however, are in general sufficient to reduce the cement to the consistence of an uniform smooth paste; after this period it is apt to become refractory, on account of the evaporation, as no more water is to enter into the composition of the cement, than what was at first employed to slack the lime.

The cement thus prepared is to be applied in the same manner as common mortar, and is found to possess the singular advantage of uniting in a few minutes so firmly to the bricks or stone, that still water may be immediately let in upon the work, without any inconvenience; and by keeping it dry for a single day, it has afterwards nothing to fear from the most rapid current.

[These Articles will be continued regularly until the valuable contents of the *Journal de Physique* and the *Annales de Chimie*, have been entirely brought before our Readers.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following particulars concerning Tobacco, digested in a chronological order, and taken from "*An Introduction to Technology*," by Professor J. Beckmann, of Gottingen, will, I hope, appear curious and interesting to many of your readers.

In 1496, *Romanus Pane*, a Spanish monk, whom Columbus, on his second departure from America, had left in that country, published the first account of Tobacco, with which he became acquainted in St. Domingo. He gave it the names of *Coboba*, *Cobobba*, *Gioia*.—See *Schlözer's Briefwechsel* [Epistolary Correspondence], vol. iii, p. 156.

In 1535, the Negroes had already habituated themselves to the use of Tobacco, and cultivated it in the plantations of their masters. Europeans likewise already smoked it.

In 1559, *Jean Nicot*, envoy from France at the court of Portugal, first transmitted thence to Paris, to Queen Catherine de Medicis, seeds of the tobacco plant. And from this circumstance it acquired the name *Nicotiana*. When Tobacco began
to

to be used in France, it was called *herbe du Grande-prieur*, from the then *grand-prieur*, of the house of Lorraine, who was very fond of it. It was likewise once known by the name of *herbe de St. Croix*, after Cardinal *Prosper St. Croix*, who, on his return from Portugal, where he had been Nuncio from the Pope, introduced into Italy the custom of using tobacco.

In 1565, Conrad Gesner became acquainted with tobacco. At that time, several botanists already cultivated the plant in their gardens.

In 1570, they still smoked in Holland, out of conical tubes, composed of palm-leaves plaited together.

In 1575, first appeared a figure of the plant, in *Andrée Thevet's Cosmographie*.

In 1585, the English first saw pipes made of clay, among the native Indians of Virginia; which was at that time discovered by Richard Greenville. It appears, likewise, that the English soon after fabricated the first clay tobacco-pipes in Europe.

In the beginning of the 17th century, they began to cultivate tobacco in the East Indies.

In 1604, James, the First, of England, endeavoured, by means of heavy imposts, to abolish the use of tobacco, which he held to be a noxious weed.

In 1610, the smoking of tobacco was known at Constantinople. To render the custom ridiculous, a Turk, who had been found smoking, was conducted about the streets with a pipe transfixd through his nose. For a long time after the Turks purchased tobacco, and that the refuse, from the English. It was late before they learned to cultivate the plant themselves.

In 1615, it appears, that tobacco began to be sown about Amsfort in Holland.

In 1616, they began to cultivate tobacco in Virginia: the seeds had probably been carried thither from Tobago.

In 1619, King James I. wrote his *Misocapnos* against the use of tobacco; and ordered, that no planter in Virginia should cultivate more than 100 pounds.

In 1620, some English companies introduced the custom of smoking tobacco in Zittau, in Germany.—See *Carpzov's Zittanischer Schanplatz*, vol. ii. p. 228.

In 1620, Robert Königsman, a merchant, brought the first tobacco-plant from England to Strasburg.

In 1624, Pope Urban VIII. published a decree of excommunication against all who should take snuff in the church, because then already some Spanish ecclesi-

astics used it during the celebration of mass.

In 1631, smoking of tobacco was first introduced into Misnia, by the Swedish troops.—See *Kamprad's Leisniger Chronica*, p. 442.

In 1634, smoking was forbidden in Russia, under the pain of having the nose cut off.

In 1653, they began to smoke tobacco in the canton of Appenzell, in Switzerland. At first, the children ran after those who smoked in the streets. The council likewise cited the smokers before them, and punished them; and ordered the innkeepers to inform against such as should smoke in their houses.—*Walser's Appenzell Chron.* p. 624.

In 1661, the Police Regulation of Bern was made, which was divided according to the Ten Commandments. In it, the prohibition to smoke tobacco stands under the rubic, "Thou shalt not commit adultery!" The prohibition was renewed in 1675; and the tribunal particularly instituted to put in execution (*chambre au tabac*) continued till the middle of the present century.—See *Sinner's Voyage histor. et litter. dans la Suisse occidentale*.

In 1670, and in the following years, smoking of tobacco was punished in the canton of Glarus by a pecuniary fine of one crown, Swiss money.

In 1676, two Jews first attempted the cultivation of tobacco in the margraviate of Brandenburg; but which, however, was not brought to bear till 1681.

In 1686, tobacco was first planted in the canton of Basil.

In 1689, Jacob Francis Vicarius, an Austrian physician, invented the tubes for tobacco-pipes, which have capsules, containing bits of sponge: however, about the year 1670, already pipes were used with glass globules appended to them, to collect the oily moisture exuding from the tobacco.

In 1690, Pope Innocent XII. excommunicated all who should be guilty of using snuff or tobacco in the church of St. Peter at Rome.

In 1697, great quantities of tobacco were already produced in the palatinate and in Hesse.

In 1719, the Senate of Strasburgh prohibited the culture of tobacco, from an apprehension lest it should prove injurious, by diminishing the growing of corn.

In 1724, Pope Benedict XIV. revoked the bull of excommunication, published by Innocent, because he himself had acquired the habit of taking snuff.

In

In 1753, the King of Portugal farmed out the tobacco-trade for about - - -	Rix-dollars. 2,500,000
The revenue of the King of Spain from tobacco, amount- ed to - - -	7,330,933
In 1759, the duties on tobacco in Denmark, brought in	40,000
In 1770, the Empress Maria Theresa received from du- ties, &c. on tobacco -	806,000
In 1773, the duties on tobacco in the Two Sicilies, amount- ed to - - -	446,000
In 1780, the King of France received from tobacco a re- venue of 29 millions of livres, that is, about - - -	7,250,000
Total annual revenue of these six kingdoms from duties, &c. on tobacco - - -	18,372,933

A sum greater than the revenues of the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, together, on an average, amount to.

"To me it appears probable," (re-
mark Professor BECKMANN) "that even
"before the discovery of the fourth quarter
"of the globe, a sort of tobacco was smoked
"in Asia."—This conjecture being men-
tioned to the celebrated traveller M. Pallas,
he gave the following answer: "That in
"Asia, and especially in China, the use
"of tobacco for smoking is more ancient
"than the discovery of the New World,
"I too scarcely entertain a doubt. Among
"the Chinese, and among the Mongol
"tribes who had the most intercourse
"with them, the custom of smoking is
"so general, so frequent, and become so
"indispensable a luxury; the tobacco-
"pipe affixed to their belt, so necessary
"an article of dress; the form of the
"pipes, from which the Dutch seem to
"have taken the model of theirs, so
"original! and, lastly, the preparation
"of the yellow leaves, which are merely
"rubbed to pieces and then put into the
"pipe, so peculiar; that we cannot
"possibly derive all this from America
"by way of Europe; especially as India,
"where the habit of smoking tobacco is
"not so general, intervenes between Per-
"sia and China. May we not expect to
"find traces of this custom, in the first
"account of the Voyages of the Portu-
"guese and Dutch to China?"—To in-
vestigate this subject, I have indeed the
inclination, but, at present at least, not
sufficient leisure; and must, therefore,
leave it to others.—However, I can now
adduce one important confirmation of my

conjecture from Ulloa's Voyage to America,
vol. i. p. 139.—"It is not probable,"
says he, "that the Europeans learned the
"use of tobacco from America; for, as
"it is very ancient in the Eastern coun-
"tries, it is natural to suppose, that the
"knowledge of it came to Europe from
"those regions, by means of the inter-
"course carried on with them by the
"commercial states on the Mediterranean
"Sea.—No where, not even in those
"parts of America where the tobacco-
"plant grows wild, is the use of it, and
"that only for smoking, either general
"or very frequent."

CHARLES GRAHAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF GILSLAND, AND
ITS MINERAL WATERS. By T. GAR-
NETT, M. D. Professor of Natural
Philosophy and Chemistry in the ROYAL
INSTITUTION of Great Britain.

GILSLAND is a watering-place in
Cumberland, which has been long re-
sorted to by invalids and others from Scotland
and the northern counties of England. It is
situated about two miles north of the road
leading from Carlisle to Newcastle, and is
about eighteen miles distant from the for-
mer place. There are only two houses for
the accommodation of the company, which
are large, and upon the plan of those at
Harrowgate. As living is here remark-
ably cheap, and the tables very well fur-
nished, this place is resorted to by many
besides invalids.

The morning, when fine, is general-
ly spent in walking and riding; the dinner-hou-
is three; and after tea the company go to
the ball-room to dance, which amusement
continues till nine, the hour of supper.

The mixture of company from different
parts of Great Britain and Ireland, all as-
sociated together like one family, whose
great object is to spend their time agreeably,
is extremely fascinating. This promiscu-
ous association leads, as might be ex-
pected, to that more intimate acquaint-
ance between the sexes, which produces
courtship: in fact, Gilsland is more cele-
brated as a match-making place, than any
watering-place in Britain; and the cele-
brated Temple of Hymen, Gretna Green,
being only eighteen miles distant, is fre-
quently resorted to by the fond couples,
where the veteran descendant of Vulcan
rivets the fetters which he keeps ready
forged for the purpose*.

* The certificates of the marriage are often
kept ready signed, with blanks left for the
names of the parties.

The

The names of the two houses are, the Shaws, or Shaw-house, which some think is corrupted from Spaw-house, and the Orchard-house; which are nearly a mile distant from each other, and both pleasantly situated on the banks of the Irthing; a very romantic river. The Shaws is indeed delightfully situated on a steep bank of the river, and commands a very extensive prospect to the south. Immediately beyond the house, you descend by a steep gravel walk to the river, where you find yourself in the midst of a finely wooded amphitheatre, of stratified rocks, which forms as sublime a piece of scenery as can almost be imagined. On both sides of the river are several beautiful walks, with benches placed at proper points of view.

Out of the lowest stratum of the rock which composes this amphitheatre, and which consists of indurated aluminous shistus, about six feet in thickness, issues the mineral water, through a leaden pipe not an inch in diameter, in a stream as clear as crystal, at the rate of about two gallons and a half per minute. Its smell is strongly sulphurous, like the waters of Harrowgate and Moffat; stronger than the latter, but less powerful than the former. This smell may often be distinctly perceived at the distance of forty or fifty yards. Above this stratum of indurated shistus is one about three feet thick of shale, or sulphuret of alumine, in a soft crumbling state; and above that, about twelve feet of argillaceous shistus; above that again, nearly the same thickness of very soft shale; this is covered with argillaceous sandstone, or grit, in several distinct strata, which extend at least twenty feet in depth, and overhang the mineral spring. The top of this precipice is finely clothed with wood.

There are several objects within a moderate distance, which are frequently visited by the company: among these may be mentioned a very fine cascade, about two miles above the Shaws, where the Irthing, whose banks are very rugged and romantic, precipitates itself from a great height, forming a fall scarcely inferior to some of the celebrated falls of the Clyde, only the accompanying scenery is not so fine.

At a short distance from Gillsland, on the opposite side of the river, the Roman wall between the Solway Firth and the eastern coast near Newcastle may be distinctly traced, and stones with inscriptions are sometimes found. Several of the stations are very conspicuous, particularly one near Glenweyllt, near which are the ruins of an old fortress called Castle Thelwal.

At the distance of about six miles from Gillsland, is Naward Castle, a seat of the

Earl of Carlisle, which is a place of great antiquity, but very perfect: a visit to it gives a better idea of what these ancient fortresses have been, than most places I have seen. Many of the galleries and subterraneous passages, as well as some very large halls, are quite entire; and it is said that the ingenious author of the Romance of the Forest sketched some of her most striking pictures of such scenery from this castle. The greatest curiosity, in my opinion, is the library of William Earl of Carlisle, whose character is well known, and whose memory is handed down among the common people by the appellation of *bel Willie*. Here are contained his printed books and manuscripts in vellum bindings; many of the manuscripts are very curious, and some beautifully illuminated. Here are likewise his chair and reading-desk, both of very clumsy workmanship, and a curious screen, on which is engrossed an account of the indulgencies sold by the Pope and his retailers. All seems to be exactly in the state in which it was left by the noble occupier of the apartment. About a mile from Naward Castle, is the Abbey of *Lanercest*, part of which serves the purpose of a parish church, but the greater part is in ruins, which are very fine. An account of this abbey and Naward Castle may be found in Nicholson's History of Cumberland.

As the properties of the Gillsland waters are but little known, no analysis of them having been published that I know of; during a short residence at this place, in the month of September last, I made some experiments on them, of which the following were the principle results.

Experiment 1. Characters written on paper with *acetite of lead*, were soon rendered visible by being immersed in the water, or even suspended over it: the colour was at first brown, and afterwards black.

2. A solution of *acetite of lead* in distilled water, being dropped into the water, produced a very copious brown precipitate, which afterwards changed to black.

3. *Nitrate of silver* produced a light-brown precipitate, which afterwards changed to black.

4. *Muriate of barytes* produced no effect.

5. No change was produced by *acid of sugar*.

6. *Tincture of galls* produced no alteration.

7. After the water had been boiled for about ten minutes, *acetite of lead* and *nitrate of silver* produced a white precipitate, but *muriate of barytes* and *acid of sugar* no effect.

From these experiments it is evident that this water is impregnated with *sulphurated hydrogen gas*, that it neither contains sulphuric acid, lime, nor iron; but that it, probably, contains some *muriate*, as would appear from the effects produced by the *nitrate of silver*: accordingly, on evaporating slowly a wine-gallon of this water, I found four grains of saline matter, which was chiefly *muriate of soda*, or common salt.

Twenty-five cubic inches of gaseous fluids were expelled from a wine-gallon of the water, of which seventeen were *sulphurated hydrogen gas*, four *azotic gas*, and four *carbonic acid gas*. The analysis of a gallon of this water will therefore stand thus:—

Muriate of soda, or common salt	4 grains	
Sulphurated hydrogen gas	17	} cubic inches.
Azotic gas	4	
Carbonic acid gas	4	

So that it resembles the *sulphureous water* of Moffat, of which I have given an account in the ninth number of the *Medical and Physical Journal*. When the gases are expelled by boiling for a few minutes, the water washes very well, and makes excellent tea.

Though this is the water which is resorted to and chiefly drank at Gilfland, there is a fine *chalybeate* near the Shaws, which deserves more attention than has hitherto been paid to it. It is situated on the common, at the distance of not more than two hundred yards from the house, in a boggy or mossy soil; the road to it is very bad, but might easily be made better. The water sparkles a little when poured out of one glass into another, has a strong inky taste, and deposits a copious yellow sediment.

The following experiments were made with this water.

1. *Tincture of galls* produced a beautiful dark purple colour.
2. *Muriate of barytes* caused no change.
3. *Acid of sugar* produced no effect.
4. *Acetite of lead* caused a white cloud.
5. *Nitrate of silver* the same.

When boiled, it deposited a yellow sediment, and *tincture of galls* then produced no effect: but *acetite of lead* and *nitrate of silver* caused the same changes as before.

From these experiments it is evident that this water contains iron held in solution by a volatile acid, which is undoubtedly the *carbonic*, of which it contains about thirteen or fourteen cubic inches, with about five or six cubic inches of *azotic gas*, for the experiment was not made with great nicety. It appears likewise that it contains the *muriatic acid* combined with

some base; and on evaporating a wine-gallon of the water, I found it contained two grains and a half of iron, and about three of common salt or *muriate of soda*.

A wine-gallon of the Gilfland *chalybeate* water appears therefore to contain

Of iron	-	2½	} grains.
Muriate of soda	-	3	
Carbonic acid gas, about	-	14	} cubic inches.
Azotic gas	-	5	

So that it very much resembles the *chalybeates* at Moffat and Harrowgate, and indeed the greater number of *chalybeate* waters, which generally contain from two to three grains of iron, suspended by *carbonic acid*.

While I was at Gilfland, some water was brought to me, taken up from a spring about four miles distant, which was transparent, but of the colour of brandy. It had a strong ferruginous, styptic taste, much stronger than ink.

Tincture of galls produced a precipitate, which very much resembled *Prussian blue*, but a little darker. *Muriate of barytes* caused a copious precipitate. *Acid of sugar* and *nitrate of silver* produced no change; *acetite of lead* caused a thick white sediment. From these experiments, and the evaporation of some of the water, it appears a saturated solution of *sulphate of iron* and *sulphate of alumine*. It is much too strong and unpleasant for internal use, but it has been employed externally to wash old ulcers with very great effect.

The *sulphureous water*, which is the only one much resorted to, is chiefly used in what are called bilious and nervous complaints, and, in short, in all dyspeptic cases. It is drank in doses of from half a pint to two or three quarts in a morning, and generally acts very powerfully as a diuretic, but often produces costiveness, which ought to be carefully obviated, otherwise a disagreeable giddiness comes on.

The most important properties of this water, resulting from its application as a warm bath in herpetic eruptions, chronic rheumatisms, and several other diseases, as is done at Harrowgate and Moffat, are here entirely neglected, there being no conveniences for bathing. I endeavoured to persuade Mr. Coultherd, who keeps the Shaws, to get a bathing-tub, and provide proper accommodations for warm bathing, which he promised to do. The *chalybeate* water deserves much more attention than has been hitherto paid to it, and would probably be much more useful in nervous and dyspeptic complaints than the *sulphur-water*.

THO. GARNETT.
Royal Institution, Albemarle-street,
Jan. 15, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

WITH thanks to your correspondents M. H. and W. K. for their communications of some additional instances of great longevity, I beg leave to observe, that I was well aware the list sent you did not comprehend all the accounts of the kind that are recorded; it might easily have been enlarged, but it appeared sufficiently extensive to shew, that instances of this nature have been much more numerous than is generally supposed.

Mr. James Easton's publication on "*Human Longevity*," though far from a complete collection of accounts of this kind, is said to contain the names of 1712 persons who lived to the age of one hundred years and upwards. There are, however, in this volume, inaccuracies which should not have appeared in a compilation of which the principal part is little more than a mere catalogue. The following were observed on a very slight perusal of it:

John Newell, esq. page 59, is recorded again as John Michaelstone, p. 75: it should be J. Newel, of Michaelstown.

Catherine Brebner, inserted twice, p. 63 and 65.

Mr. Hill, of Banbury, inserted twice, p. 67 and 75.

Solomon Emmanuel, p. 91; the same person as Solomon Emanuel, p. 124.

John King, of Noke, Cambridgeshire, p. 91, inserted again p. 102; and was probably the same person recorded as Thomas King, of Noke, Oxfordshire, p. 115.

Robert Ogleby, p. 110, seems to have been the Robert Ogilbie noticed p. 67.

Mr. Price and his wife, of Ledbury, Herts, after being recorded, p. 101, as having died within a few months of each other, in 1767, are inserted again, p. 120, as two years older, and having both died in 1770.

Mrs. Carman, of Fethard, in Ireland, inserted twice, p. 120, and p. 134.

Margaret M'Kay, of Ribigil, near Thirso, p. 125, and Margaret Mackey, of Ribigill, in Scotland, p. 131, the same person.

Mr. Cordelon, p. 128, and James Cordelen, p. 141, seem to have been the same person.

Shelah M'Alester, of Londonderry, p. 140, inserted again, p. 147.

Mary Pritchard, p. 188, and Jane Pritchard, p. 195, probably the same person.

Mrs. M'Carthy, p. 210, and Margaret M'Carthy, p. 230, probably the same person.

J. J. G.

Jan. 8, 1800.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DUC DE BIRON.

PERHAPS in the pages of biography there never has yet appeared a more romantic or amiable character than that which was exhibited by this unfortunate nobleman. Born to the possession of illustrious rank, and educated in the most polished court of Europe; the idol of its women, the example for its men; it is not singular that his mind should have been strongly tinged with a taste for chivalry.

Early in life the Duc de Biron conceived a marked predilection in favour of the English nation; every subordinate sensation, originating in self-love, or springing from the contracted source of national prejudice, was beneath the dignity and ingenuousness of his mind. He was an observer of nature; he traced the progress of her influence on the human heart, and he discovered, that its expansion is always proportionate to the liberty it possesses of exercising its noblest energies. France was then in a state of degrading subjection; England was

the favoured seat of freedom. The Duke, being at that period, less affluent than noble, less economical than generous, about five-and-twenty years ago established his residence in this country.

He chose his abode in St. Alban's-street, Pall-mall; where he very speedily adopted both private manners and public opinions completely English. He consequently enlarged the scale of his acquaintance, and became so popular, that his society was courted, not only in the most illustrious, but in the most enlightened circles.

This nobleman then bore the title of Duke de LAUZUN. His person was manly and prepossessing; his countenance pleasing and benignant; his conversation lively, interesting, and well informed; and his temper so irresistibly fascinating, that he seldom was known to lose the affections of those with whom he had once lived on terms of sociability.

Lauzun was an admirer of literature and the fine arts; he wrote with elegance and

feeling on subjects wherein the heart was his monitor; and with classical propriety, when matters of worldly import formed the tenour of his letters. If he evinced a fault, or rather a defect of nature, it was that of a portion of vanity which sometimes contributed to diffuse a shade over the brighter features of his character. But his excessive sensibility, united to a fervid imagination, probably led him beyond the boundaries of judgment, and awakened in his mind a spirit little less vivid than that of the most romantic heroes of antiquity.

During his residence in England, he became enamoured of a lady, at that time one of the most beautiful in the courtly circle. Unfortunately she was married. Lauzun, with a spirit of gallantry refined by an enthusiastic sense of honour, worshipped the object of his idolatry in silent regret. But love is lynx-eyed; and the accomplished victor sanctioned a pure and sacred intercourse of soul, which by turns ameliorated and embittered the destiny of her adorer.

Few men are capable of entertaining, and still fewer women of inspiring, a passion which reason and refinement have power to divest of its grosser propensities. But Lauzun was not commonly organized; he was an enthusiast of every thing estimable in the softer sex, and an example of all that was dignified in his own. Every thing that we read of in romance falls short of the ardour which actuated his mind, when it once became influenced by a beloved object.

After many months had passed away in this Palatonic attachment, some untoward circumstances produced a sudden separation; circumstances no less agonizing to Lauzun's heart, than unexpected in the fashionable circles. The consequence was, the lady's immediately quitting the metropolis, and fixing her retirement in the wilds of a sister kingdom.

Lauzun's despair was undescribable! He experienced all the miseries of that gloom vacuum which succeeds the interest of a warm and generous passion. He resigned himself for a time to the excess of melancholy, and, after vainly endeavouring to shake off the spell which seemed to fasten on his faculties, devoted to regrets the most poignant, to sensations the most afflicting, he again repaired to his native country. There he continued to reside under the immediate protection of his venerable uncle, then Duc de Biron, whose fortune and title he afterwards inherited.

Lauzun was the darling of society, the ornament of the French Court; and the

distinguished favourite of the unfortunate MARIE ANTOINETTE. But let it not be supposed that the kindness shewn towards this amiable nobleman originated in any motive but a liberal desire to patronize and to promote superior qualifications; Lauzun was a soldier, as well as an accomplished gentleman; he was no less enterprising than polished; no less enlightened than liberal. ANTOINETTE, amidst all the errors that, perhaps, malice has ascribed to her, knew how to discriminate with judgment, while she rewarded with munificence.

During the early periods of the American war, Lauzun was prevailed upon by family influence to form a matrimonial alliance. Interest was the unsteady basis on which a soul replete with all the sensibilities of refinement was compelled to build its fabric of domestic happiness. His relatives urged the union as both honourable and lucrative; and Lauzun being, at that time, less opulent than high born; more pliant than provident of his own felicity; repeatedly solicited by his uncle, whose influence was boundless, and whom he loved with the affection of a son, he at last consented. Even at this interesting and important epocha of human existence, Lauzun was too brilliantly enlightened to admit the very shadow of deception. The day previous to his marriage, he candidly avowed the real state of his heart; and confessed, without reserve, that the bonds of honour, the chain of family connection, and the policy of convenience, not the softer fetters of affection, would unite them.

Superior minds will condemn the plea of such an union; and refined natures will shudder at such a sordid sacrifice: but marriages of this kind were perpetually solemnized in France; and very frequently such contracts were raged by parents, even before the contracted parties were personally known to each other. This was not one of the least violations of liberty which operated powerfully in promoting and at length in accomplishing, the French revolution.

The Duchesse was remarkably deficient in personal graces; though nature had bestowed on her the powers of receiving a considerable degree of mental cultivation. The avowed indifference which subsisted between them naturally produced a languor of mind, which was wholly inimical to domestic happiness; mutual neglect soon gave birth to mutual disgust; and, after a few months had tediously elapsed in a series of constrained civilities, they parted.

Shortly

Shortly after their separation, Lauzun was ordered with his regiment to America. It was now that the ardour of his soul blazed forth unstilled: he panted for glory, he sighed for military distinction; he was eager to entwine the laurel of victory with the insignia of nobility. But Lauzun was destined through life to be the vassal of his sensibility; and the more delicate, the more refined passions of his heart perpetually interrupted his progress towards fame.

While he was preparing to embark for America, intelligence reached him, that the lady for whom he had once cherished the most ardent affection, was at that moment exposed to some pecuniary difficulties, and labouring under the anxiety of neglect even from those in whom she had reposed unbounded confidence. The susceptibility of Lauzun's heart could not calmly endure the inquietude occasioned by such events; therefore, after obtaining leave of absence for a short interval, he collected the remnants of his pecuniary resources, inclosed the sum in a small *port-folio*, and, on a post horse, unattended, set out from Paris. Thus did he travel many hundred miles, with little corporeal and still less mental rest, till he arrived at the abode of the fair recluse. It was in the dreary season of the year; the situation wild and barren; and nothing less eccentric than the feelings of such a character could have prompted or performed so romantic an expedition.

He was immediately admitted; he found the lady alone; he had not power to utter a syllable; but, after placing the *port-folio* on a table which stood before her, he quitted the room, remounted his horse, and remeasured back his route towards Paris; shortly after he embarked for America, where by his gallant conduct he soon became highly distinguished. He was the friend of the Marquis de la Fayette; and he also enjoyed the esteem even of his military adversaries; among whom may be named the Earl of Moira, then Lord Rawdon; a man no less distinguished for valour than for virtue, for political knowledge than for genuine philanthropy!

When York-Town was surrendered by the English, Lauzun was dispatched to the Court of Versailles, with the important tidings. On his arrival at Paris, he was received with acclamations of transport; the messenger of conquest, the harbinger of that peace which was in a great degree accelerated by this important capitulation. The metropolis of France now became a scene of the most brilliant festivity—(the

writer of these pages was then at Paris);—Versailles was the temple of delight; and Lauzun was the idol of the day. His name was resounded by all ranks of people; and the surrender of York-Town was considered as the most promising event which had been recorded on the annals of the American war. But the French people, particularly those who were blinded by courtly splendour, did not foresee, that those, who by their valour had contributed towards the establishment of liberty in America, would scarcely permit the ardent effects which it produced to lie dormant in their bosoms.

The Duc de Lauzun, at this period, possessed a small villa at *Mont-rouge*, in the vicinity of Paris. It was completely fitted up after the English fashion; all the domestics, excepting one or two, were of this country, and even his table was arranged after the manner of the English. This retreat was the scene of rational festivity, very unlike the temples of some illustrious personages, who dedicated their villas to the most profligate debasement.

The late Duke of Orleans, then Duc de Chartres, followed the example of Lauzun; and the fairy palace of *Mouceau* was inhabited by English domestics.—There English liberty was enthusiastically extolled, and French despotism daily discussed without reserve; till a spirit of reform, and a glow of newly awakened independence, fastened on every mind, among the inferior classes of society.

Shortly after the commencement of the revolution, the subject of these pages, then Duc de Biron, having succeeded his uncle in fortune and title, set out for England. His personal attachment to the Queen in a great degree kept down the spirit of republican ardour,—and suppressed that active zeal which would otherwise have influenced his conduct in the cause of freedom. Biron was the very soul of chivalry.—The Queen of France was beautiful, and persecuted. The event of his departure terminated unfortunately. Biron's resources were locked up by the strong hand of anarchy; he had many debts in England: his creditors, either under the supposition that he was become opulent by the death of his uncle or that he would shortly be exposed to indigence by the convulsions of political changes, arrested him; and he was, for several weeks, confined in the house of a sheriff's officer.

It was there that the enterprising soul of Biron indulged in the varying emotions which his chequered destiny gave birth to; and, while his bosom glowed with the enthusiasm

enthusiasm of liberty it also ached under the severe humiliations of a constrained captivity.

In this distressing embarrassment, the Earl of Moira, whose mind and whose conduct do honour to human nature, received intimation of the Duke's confinement; and, by his interference and friendship, Biron was liberated. But the power of legal prosecution had only augmented the enthusiasm of freedom; and he returned to Paris to unite with the most popular leaders of the revolution.

There he renewed his friendship with the Duke of Orleans (who had assumed the title of Egalité); and, by his influence, was prevailed on to take the command of the army of *La Vendée*. Whether Biron felt the dreadful effects of anarchy, while he hourly received accounts of massacres and horrors; or whether the sufferings of the ill-fated and persecuted Marie Antoinette impressed his sensible and philanthropic mind, is not clearly ascertained; but he certainly evinced an inactivity of soul, which terminated in his destruction. He was recalled to Paris, deprived of the rank which he held in the army, imprisoned, and executed!

Here let the sensible reader bestow a tear, while reflection shews the progress of Biron's fall from power to degradation; from the most splendid altitudes of fame and fortune, to the gloomy platform of the guillotine! and, while memory transcribes his many virtues, his gallant actions, his amiable sensibility, and his romantic enthusiasm on the page of Time, let Pity efface with her spontaneous tears, the frailties of human nature, and the last sad close of his unfortunate destiny.

M. R.

SOME ACCOUNT OF DOCTOR WARING, THE LATE CELEBRATED MATHEMATICIAN.

EDWARD WARING, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, was the son of a wealthy farmer, of the Old Heath, near Shrewsbury. The early part of his education he received at the free school in Shrewsbury; whence he removed to Cambridge, and was admitted, on the 24th of March, 1753, a member of Magdalen College. Here his talents for abstruse calculation soon developed themselves, and, at the time of taking his degree, he was considered as a prodigy in those sciences which make the subject of the bachelor's examination. The name of Senior Wrangler, or the first of the year, was thought scarcely a sufficient

honour to distinguish one who so far outshone his contemporaries; and the merits of John Jebb were sufficiently acknowledged, by being the second in the list. Waring took his first, or bachelor's degree, in 1757, and the Lucasian Professorship became vacant before he was of sufficient standing for the next or Master's degree, which is a necessary qualification for that office. This defect was supplied by a royal mandate, through which he became Master of Arts in 1760; and, shortly after his admission to this degree, the Lucasian Professor.

The royal mandate is too frequently a screen for indolence; and it is now become almost a custom, that heads of colleges, who ought to set the example in discipline to others, are the chief violators of it, by making their office a pretext for taking their Doctor's degree in Divinity, without performing those exercises which were designed as proofs of their qualifications. Such indolence cannot be imputed to Waring; yet several circumstances previous to his election into the professorial chair, discovered that there was, at least, one person in the University who disapproved of the anticipation of degrees by external influence.—Waring, before his election, gave a small specimen of his abilities, as proof of his qualifications for the office which he was then soliciting; and a controversy on his merits ensued: Dr. Powell, the master of St. John's College, attacking, in two pamphlets, the Professor; and his friend, afterwards Judge Wilson, defending. The attack was scarcely warranted by the errors in the specimen; and the abundant proofs of talents in the exercise of the professorial office are the best answers to the sarcasms which the learned divine amused himself in casting on rising merit. An office held by a Barrow, a Newton, a Whiston, a Cotes, and a Sanderson, must excite an ingenuous mind to the greatest exertions; and the new Professor, whatever may have been his success, did not fall behind any of his predecessors, in either zeal for the science, or application of the powers of his mind to extend its boundaries. In 1762, he published his *Miscellanea Analytica*, one of the most abstruse books written on the abstrusest parts of Algebra. This work extended his fame over all Europe. He was elected, without solicitation on his part, member of the societies of Bononia and Göttingen; and received flattering marks of esteem from the most eminent mathematicians at home and abroad. The difficulty of this work may be presumed from the writer's own words,

words, "I cannot say that I know any one who thought it worth while to read through the whole, and perhaps not the half of it."

Mathematics did not, however, engross the whole of his attention. He could dedicate some time to the study of his future profession; and in 1767, he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic; but, whether from the incapacity of uniting together the employments of active life with abstruse speculation, or from the natural diffidence of his temper, for which he was most peculiarly remarkable; the degree which gave him the right of exercising his talents in medicine, was to him merely a barren title. Indeed, he was so embarrassed in his manners before strangers, that he could not have made his way in a profession in which so much is done by address; and it was fortunate that the ease of his circumstances permitted him to devote the whole of his time to his favourite pursuit. His life passed on, marked out by discoveries, chiefly in abstract science; and by the publication of them in the Philosophical Transactions, or in separate volumes, under his own inspection. He lived some years after taking his doctor's degree, at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire: while at Cambridge he married—quitted Cambridge, with a view of living at Shrewsbury; but the air or smoke of the town being injurious to Mrs. Waring's health, he removed to his own estate at Plaisley, about eight miles from Shrewsbury, where he died, universally esteemed for inflexible integrity, modesty, plainness, and simplicity of manners. They who knew the greatness of his mind from his writings, looked up to him with reverence every where; but he enjoyed himself in domestic circles, with those chiefly among whom his pursuits could not be the object either of admiration or envy. The outward pomp which is affected frequently in the higher departments in academic life, was no gratification to one whose habits were of a very opposite nature; and he was too much occupied in science, to attend to the intrigues of the university. There, in all questions of science, his word was the law; and at the annual examination of the candidates for the prize instituted by Dr. Smith, he appeared to the greatest advantage.—The candidates were generally three or four of the best proficient in the mathematics at the previous annual examination for the bachelor's degree, who were employed from nine o'clock in the morning to ten at night, with the exception of two hours for dinner, and twenty minutes for tea, in an-

swering *visâ voce*, or writing down answers to the Professor's questions, from the first rudiments of philosophy, to the deepest parts of his own and Sir Isaac Newton's works. Perhaps no part of Europe affords an instance of so severe a process; and there was never any ground for suspecting the Professor of partiality. The zeal and judgment with which he performed this part of his office cannot be obliterated from the memory of those who passed through his fiery ordeal.

Wishing to do ample justice to the talents and virtue of the Professor, we feel ourselves somewhat at a loss in speaking of the writings by which alone he will be known to posterity. He is the discoverer, according to his own account, of nearly four hundred propositions in the analytics, and the account is scarcely exaggerated; yet, we have reason to believe, that the greater part of these discoveries will sink into oblivion; and that posterity will be as little attentive to them as his own contemporaries. If, according to his own confession, "few thought it worth their while to read even half of his works," there must be some grounds for this neglect, either from the difficulty of the subject, the unimportance of the discoveries, or a defect in the communication of them to the public. The subjects are certainly of a difficult nature, the calculations are abstruse, yet Europe contained many persons not to be deterred by the most intricate theorems. Shall we say then, that the discoveries were unimportant? If this were really the case, the want of utility would be a very small disparagement among those who cultivate science, with a view chiefly to entertainment and the exercise of their rational powers. We are compelled then to attribute much of this neglect to a perplexity in style, manner, and language; the reader is stopped at every instant, first to make out the writer's meaning, then to fill up the chasm in the demonstration. He must invent anew every invention; for, after the enunciation of the theorem or problem, and the mention of a few steps, little assistance is derived from the Professor's powers of explanation. Indeed, an anonymous writer, certainly of very considerable abilities, has aptly compared the works of Waring to the heavy appendages of a Gothic building, which add little of either beauty or stability to the structure.

A great part of the discoveries relate to an assumption in Algebra, that equations may be generated by multiplying together others of inferior dimensions. The roots
of

of these latter equations are frequently terms called negative, or impossible; and the relation of these terms to the coefficients of the principal equation is a great object of inquiry. In this art the Professor was very successful, though little assistance is to be derived from his writings, in looking for the real roots. We shall not, perhaps, be deemed to depreciate his merits, if we place the series for the sum of the powers of the roots of any equation, among the most ingenious of his discoveries; yet, we cannot add, that it has very usefully enlarged the bounds of science, or that the algebraist will ever find occasion to introduce it into practice. We may say the same on many ingenious transformations of equations, on the discovery of impossible roots, and similar exertions of undoubtedly great talents. They have carried the assumption to its utmost limits; and the difficulty attending the speculation has rendered persons more anxious to ascertain its real utility; yet they who reject it may occasionally receive useful hints from the *Miscellanea Analytica*.

The first time of Waring's appearing in public as an author, was, we believe, in the latter end of the year 1759, when he published the first chapter of the *Miscellanea Analytica*, as a specimen of his qualifications for the professorship; and this chapter he defended, in a reply to a pamphlet entitled, *Observations on the First Chapter of a book called Miscellanea Analytica*. Here the Professor was strangely puzzled with the common paradox, that nothing divided by nothing may be equal to various finite quantities, and has recourse to unquestionable authorities in proof of this position. The names of Maclaurin, Saunderson, De Moivre, Bernoulli, Monmort, are ranged in favour of his opinion: but Dr. Powell was not so easily convinced, and returns to the charge, in the *Defence of the Observations*; to which the Professor replied in a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Powell, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, in answer to his *Observations*, &c. In this controversy, it is certain, that the Professor gave evident proofs of his abilities; though it is equally certain that he followed too implicitly the decisions of his predecessors. No apparent advantage, no authority, whatever, should induce mathematicians to swerve from the principles of right reasoning, on which their science is supposed to be peculiarly founded. According to Maclaurin, the Professor, and others, If $P = \frac{a-x}{a^2-x^2}$, then,

when $x=a$, P is equal to $\frac{1}{2a}$; for, say they, $\frac{a-x}{a^2-x^2}$ is equal to $\frac{a-x}{a-x} \times \frac{1}{a+x}$;

that is, when x is equal to a $P = \frac{1}{a+x}$

or $\frac{1}{2a}$. But when x is equal to a , the numerator and denominator of the fraction $\frac{a-x}{a^2-x^2}$ are both, in their language, equal to nothing. Therefore, nothing divided by nothing, is equal to $\frac{1}{2a}$. In the same

manner $\frac{a-x}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{a^2+ax+x^2} \times \frac{a-x}{a-x}$, which

when x is equal to a , becomes $\frac{1}{3a^2}$. There-

fore, nothing divided by nothing is equal to $\frac{1}{3a^2}$ or $\frac{1}{3a^2} = \frac{1}{2a}$, that is, $\frac{1}{3a^2} = \frac{1}{2a}$,

which is absurd. But we need only trace back our steps to see the fallacy in this mode of reasoning. For P is equal to some number multiplied into $\frac{a-x}{a-x}$; that is, when

x is equal to a , P is equal to some number multiplied into nothing, and divided by nothing; that is, P is, in that case, no number at all. For $a-a$ cannot be divided by $a-x$ when x is equal to a , since, in that case, $a-x$ is no number at all.

If, in the beginning of his career, the Professor could admit such paralogisms into his speculations; and the writings of the mathematicians, for nearly a century before him, may plead in his excuse; we are not to be surprised that his discoveries should be built rather on the assumptions of others, than on any new principles of his own. Acquiescing in the strange notion, that nothing could be divided by nothing, and produce a variety of numbers, he as easily adopted the position, that an equation has as many roots, as it has dimensions. Thus 2 and -4 are said to be roots of the equation $x^2-2x=8$ though 4 can be the root only of the equation, $x^2-2x=8$, which differs so materially from the preceding, that in one case $2x$ is added, in the other case it is subtracted from x^2 .

Allowances being made for this error in the principles, the deductions are, in general, legitimately made; and any one who can give himself the trouble of demonstrating the propositions, may find sufficient employment in the Professor's analytics. Perhaps it will be sufficient for a student to devote his time to the simplest case

case $x^n + 1 = 0$; and when he has found a few thousand roots of $+1$ and -1 the publication of them may afford to posterity a strong proof of the ingenuity of their predecessors, and the application of the powers of their mind to useful and important truths. In this exercise may be consulted the method given by the professor, of finding a quantity, which, multiplied into a given rational quantity, will produce a rational product, or consequently exterminate irrational quantities out of a given equation; but if an irrational quantity cannot come into an equation, the utility of this invention will not be admitted without hesitation.

The *Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum*, published in 1772, necessarily labour under the same defects with the *Miscellanea Analytica*, the *Meditationes Algebraicæ*, published in 1770, and the *Meditationes Analyticæ*, which were in the press during the years 1773, 1774, 1775, and 1776. These were the chief and the most laborious works edited by the professor; and in the *Philosophical Transactions* is to be found a variety of papers, which alone would be sufficient to place him in the first rank in the mathematical world. The nature of them may be seen from the following catalogue.

Vol. LIII. page 294, Mathematical Problems.—LIV. 193, New Properties in Conics.—LV. 143, Two Theorems in Mathematics.—LXIX. Problems concerning Interpolations—86, A general Resolution of Algebraical Equations.—LXXVI. 81, On Infinite Series.—LXXVII. 71, On finding the Values of Algebraical Quantities by converging series, and demonstrating and extending propositions given by Pappus and others.—LXXVIII. 67, On Centripetal Forces. ib. 588, On some Properties of the Sum of the Division of Numbers.—LXXIX. 166, On the Method of correspondent Values, &c. ib. 185, On the Resolution of attractive Powers.—LXXXI. 146, On infinite Series.—LXXXIV. 385—415, On the Summation of those Series whose general term is a determinate function of z , the distance of the term of the Series.

For these papers, the professor was, in 1784, deservedly honoured by the Royal Society with Sir Godfrey Copley's medal; and most of them afford very strong proofs of the powers of his mind, both in abstract science, and the application of it to philosophy; though they labour in common with his other works under the disadvantage of being clothed in a very unattractive form. The mathematician who has reso-

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lution to go through them, will not only add much to his own knowledge, but be usefully employed in dilating on those articles for the benefit of the more general reader. We might add in this place a work written on morals and metaphysics in the English language: but as a few copies only were presented to his friends, and it was the professor's wish that they should not have a more extensive circulation, we shall not here enlarge upon its contents.

In the mathematical world the life of Waring may be considered as a distinguished æra. The strictness of demonstration required by the ancients had gradually fallen into disuse, and a more commodious though almost mechanical mode by Algebra and Fluxions took its place, and was carried to the utmost limit by the professor. Hence many new demonstrations may be attributed to him, but four hundred discoveries can scarcely fall to the lot of a human being. If we examine thoroughly those which our professor would distinguish by such names, we shall find many to be mere deductions, others, as in the solution of biquadratics, anticipated by former writers. But if we cannot allow to him the merit of so inventive a genius, we must applaud his assiduity; and, distinguished as he was in the scientific world, the purity of his life, the simplicity of his manners, and the zeal which he always manifested for the truths of the Gospel, will intitle him to the respect of all who do not esteem the good qualities of the heart inferior to those of the head.

London, Nov. 1799.

F.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF H. BAKER, AUTHOR OF THE "MICROSCOPE MADE EASY," TO DR. DODDRIDGE.

DEAR SIR,

Your last favour came to London whilst I was at Ditton with his Grace the Duke of Montague, where and with whom I constantly spend a week or ten days every Christmas and Easter; and I have no other holidays during the whole year. At these times several noblemen and gentlemen meet there to enjoy a perfect freedom, and throw off that ceremony and restraint which their rank subjects them to at London. Our company this Christmas was his Grace, the Earls of Pembroke and Cardigan, the Lords Tyrawley, Edgumbe, and Herbert, the Marquis Nicolini, our worthy president of the Royal Society, and seven or eight gentlemen of distinction. The rules of the duke's house are, for every body to go to bed and rise at his own time, and amuse himself in what

G

what way he likes best; a liberty that renders the whole company perfectly easy and satisfied with each other, which people of different ranks in life can never be without it. In a morning every man orders what he pleases for his own breakfast, and waits for nobody. At dinner we sit promiscuously and lay aside all form, and our evenings are usually spent together in making experiments till ten o'clock, when we are called to supper. But this Christmas we had a choice band of musicians from London, who entertained us most evenings with select and grand pieces of music from the best Operas and Oratorios, accompanied by trumpets and kettle drums. For my own part, as his Grace has a fine library, I spend much of my time there, and endeavour not to be idle though I am from business. But I have made a tedious digression, when I only intended to produce a reason for not answering your's before, and hasten now to assure you of my hearty concern for your health, which I pray God to restore and confirm to you. I am pleased to think any communication of mine can prove agreeable to your ingenious society, whose prosperity I sincerely wish. The rules you were pleased to send me are, I make no doubt, well adapted to meetings in a country town, of which we here are very improper judges: and, therefore, instead of pretending to advise in a matter they all understand much better than I can do, I intreat the favour of them to accept my best compliments, and believe me their humble servant.

I am much obliged for your kind advice not to let my method of teaching [curing defects of speech] be lost with me; and can assure you I have taken good care to preserve it by means of my papers, if so be any one can be found stocked with attention and patience sufficient for it. My son seems not to want a common share of both, but this business requires an ability of keeping the mind at full stretch for an hour together, and a sagacity to discover the ideas as they arise in the mind of the learner, and to give them words: to do all which nobody, I believe, at his years, is capable.

I am sorry any friend of your's needs assistance in my way, and have often wished it were possible in the nature of things to make the terms of such assistance more easy, and at the same time provide for my family as well by this employment as I could do by some other: but as each scholar must be taught alone, I am able to undertake so few, that I am obliged to keep to the original terms, not that I made

indeed, but that were offered me when I began this business, and knew much less of the matter than I do at present.

The inclosed letter to me will, I presume, give you full satisfaction as to the man with two heads. My very intimate and most valuable friend, our President of the Royal Society, on my hinting how much I should be obliged to be able to give it you under his own hand, was so good as to send it me the next day.

We had lately at the Royal Society one Margaret Cutting, of Wickham-market, in Suffolk, a woman of about 30 years of age, whose tongue at four years old was entirely eradicated by a cancer, notwithstanding which she continued to speak plainly, according to an account given by me to the said society, and printed in the Transactions some years ago. We could depend on the authorities we had before of this extraordinary case, but found it more strange than we imagined upon having her before us; for on the strictest examination of skilful anatomists, she has not the least remains of a tongue, and yet speaks so plain you would not imagine she wanted any part of it, and sings very prettily.

I have often with pleasure and amazement examined the antennæ of butterflies and other insects: and have in some taken notice of the structure you mention, which is not much unlike that of the beard of the wild oat, which is thereby capable of making an excellent hygrometer, as Dr. Hook has well observed.

My son desires your acceptance of his most humble respects, together with his best thanks for your most friendly concern for him, which he hopes to become more deserving of: he likewise begs you will make his thanks and acknowledgments agreeable to the gentlemen of your society, for the great honour they do him by taking notice of any thing he can be capable of doing. I am very glad you are acquainted with my ingenious and worthy friend Dr. Miles, whose almost weekly correspondence I have been happy in for some years, though in winter I see him but seldom.

This letter has been writ at 3 or 4 sittings, and has nothing to recommend it but a hearty good will, accompanied with the most sincere esteem and respect for you, which therefore I assure myself you will accept without any ceremony from,

Dear Sir, Your most affectionate,

And obedient humble Servant,

H. BAKER.

London, Jan. 16, 1747-8.

P. S. My service to Mr. Shipley.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BETHLEM-GABOR.

THE character of this restless and ungrateful man has been lately introduced by Mr. Godwin in his singular Romance of the "Travels of St. Leon." It is, certainly, one of the happiest efforts in that work; and the reader must now be interested in the real character, with which history presents us.

Bethlem-Gabor was a Transylvanian, of an ancient but impoverished family, who gained the favour of Gabriel Battori, Prince of Transylvania. Having as a restless adventurer quitted this court for that of Constantinople, he acquired such credit among the Turks, as to induce them to declare war against his first and kindest benefactor. Battori, lost by intrigue and abandoned by his subjects and the Emperor, was vanquished in 1613. Bethlem-Gabor took several places in Hungary; and, compelling a Pacha to invest him with Transylvania, he declared himself King of Hungary. In 1620, the Emperor marched some troops against him; but his General Bucquoi was killed. Bethlem-Gabor, though now a conqueror, dreaded the imperial power, and solicited peace, which he obtained on condition of renouncing the title of King of Hungary, and that he should only take that of a Prince of the Empire. The Emperor, who was not on his side a little troubled by so restless and intrepid a subject, was willing to acknowledge this rebel as sovereign of Transylvania, and to cede to him seven counties, of about 50 leagues in circumference. But nothing could appease the fire raging in the wild bosom of this Gabor. —He soon after revived his claims on Hungary. Wallstein vanquished him; and the war was at length concluded by a treaty which made over Transylvania and the adjacent territories to the house of Austria, after the death of Gabor, which happened in 1629.

WIGS.

THE Greeks and Romans used false hair; and had likewise a kind of hair-powder. —Hannibal wore false hair. —Lampridius gives a description of the Emperor Commodus's wig, which was powdered with gold-dust, and anointed with ointments of an agreeable odour, that the dust might adhere to it. It appears not improbable, that, even then, not merely a vain affectation of pomp, but the effects of too active a gallantry

(though trifling when compared with those of more modern times) may have given occasion to this invention. For farther information on this subject, I refer the reader to the learned commentators on the satirical exclamation of Cæsar's soldiers, during his triumphal entry into Rome: '*Urbani, servate uxorem, mæchum calvum adducimus!*' Henry III. King of France, lost his hair through the then yet new-fashioned venereal disease (although, indeed, his grandfather had already been infected with it); he had therefore one of the caps, then usually worn, covered with false hair: but yet he ventured not to take off his hat in the presence of his queen, or of the foreign ambassadors, for fear they should observe his loss. In 1518, John Duke of Saxony, ordered his head-bailiff at Cobourg, to procure for him from Nurnberg a handsome false head of hair; 'but secretly (wrote he), that it may not be known that it is for us; and let it be curled, and so contrived that it may be put on the head without being observed.' —But in the reign of Louis XIV. when polite manners and gallantry had become more general, men more sensibly affected with cold, &c. and the number of bald-heads greater; they were no longer ashamed of the caps covered with false hair; many people even, who had not lost their hair, wore them from an affectation of fashionably gallantry, from the effects of which they were really exempt. This gave rise to the idea of weaving hair into a linen-cloth, and likewise into fringes, which were used for some time under the name *Milan Points*. These fringes or laces were sown in rows to the plain caps, which were now made of a thinner sheep skin; and this head-dress was called, by the French *peruque*, by the Germans *parucke*, by the English *periwig*, contracted into *wig*. —At last they invented a kind of three-thread tresses, which were sewed to ribbons or other stuffs; these they then stretched out, and joined together on blocks cut into the shape of the head. This is the origin of our present wigs, the making, repairing, and dressing of which furnishes employment to so vast a number of people. The first who wore a *peruque*, was an *abbé* named *La Riviere*. At one time this ornament of the head was so thick, so loaded with hair, and so long, that it hung down as low as the waist. A person who happened to have a lean visage, was quite hid in this cloud of hair. The fore-part of the wig was likewise worn very high

high: in France, this was called *devant à la Fontaine*, from the marquis of that name, who had brought it into vogue in the time of Louis XIV.—A certain *Er-wais* at last found out the art of frizzing the wigs; by which means, with a small quantity of hair they appear fuller than they could be with even a much greater. The bag-wigs first came into fashion during the regency of the Duke of Orleans, and thence obtained the name of *peruques à la regence*. The Emperor Charles VI. would allow no one to be admitted into his presence without a wig with two tails. Of a more modern date than wigs is our present hair-powder. In the reign of Louis XIV. it was not yet in general use; and that king at first disliked the fashion of wearing it. The players are said to have first powdered their hair: but for a long time after the introduction of that practice, always combed the powder out again, as soon as they returned from the theatre.

BURYING THE DEAD IN WOOLLEN-STUFFS.

THE law which established this practice is generally believed to have been enacted solely with the view to promote the staple manufacture of this country. Another beneficial consequence, however, flows from it, which is of great importance, especially at the present time, when the price of paper and of books is become so enormously high. For it appears that, by the prohibition to clothe the bodies of the dead in linen, at least 200,000 pounds of rags are annually saved from untimely corruption in the grave, and in due time pass into the hands of the manufacturer of paper.

BRANDY.

THE time of the invention of brandy, or ardent spirit, which has had so wonderful an influence on many arts, on commerce, on the habits, health and happiness of the human race, is not exactly known. That the first was made by the Arabians from wine, and thence called *vinum asium*; that Arabian physicians first employed it in the composition of medicines; and that so late as the year 1333 the manner of preparing it was very difficult and tedious, and still considered by chemists as a secret art; it appears from the writings of Arnold de Ville Neuve [*Arnoldus de Villa Nova*] Raymond Lully, and Theophrastus Paracelsus; and it is without sufficient reason to ascribe the invention to Arnold. Under Tassoni relates, that the Mo-
re the first who, in Europe, on

occasion of too abundant a vintage, made and sold brandy in considerable quantities. The German miners had first acquired the habit of drinking it; and the great consumption of and demand for this liquor soon induced the Venetians to participate with the Modenese in the new lucrative art and branch of commerce. However, it appears, that brandy did not come into general use till towards the end of the fifteenth century; and then it was still called *burnt wine*. The first printed books which make mention of brandy, recommended it as a preservative against most diseases, and as a means to prolong youth and beauty. Similar encomiums have been bestowed on tea and coffee; and people became so much habituated to these liquors, that they at last daily drank them merely on account of their being pleasant to their palate. In the Reformation of the Archbishopric of Cologne, in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, no mention is made of brandy; although it must certainly have been named there, if it had then already been used in Westphalia.—William II. Landgrave of Hesse, about the commencement of the sixteenth century, ordered that no seller of brandy should suffer it to be drunken in his house—and that no one should be allowed to offer it for sale before the church-doors on holidays. In 1524 Philip Landgrave of Hesse totally prohibited the vending of *burnt wine*.—But in the middle of the sixteenth century, when Baccius wrote his *History of Wine*, brandy was everywhere in Italy sold under the name of *aqua vitis* or *vita*. Under King Erick it was introduced into Sweden. For a long time this liquor was distilled only from spoiled wine; afterwards from the dregs, &c. of beer and wine; and when instead of these the distillers employed rye, wheat, and barley, it was considered as a wicked and unpardonable misuse of corn; it was feared that brandy made from wine would be adulterated with malt-spirits; and an idea prevailed, that the grains were noxious to cattle, but especially to swine; whence originated among men that loathsome and contagious disease the leprosy. Expressly for these reasons, *burnt wine* was in January, 1595, forbidden to be made in the Electorate of Saxony, except only from wine-lees and the dregs of beer. In 1582 brandy was prohibited at Frankfurt on the Mayne, because the barber-surgeons had represented, that it was noxious in the then prevalent fatal disorders. From the same cause, the prohibition was renewed in 1605. With astonishing rapidity has the love of brandy and ardent spirit in general spread over all parts

parts of the world; and nations the most uncultivated and the most ignorant, who can neither reckon nor write, have not only comprehended the method of distilling it; but even had ingenuity enough to apply to the preparation of it the products furnished by their own country.—Malt spirits and French brandy, which, when both are pure, are however alike in their component parts, may with the greatest certainty be distinguished by the taste of what is left after burning them. Of the latter, this watery remainder is sharp, nauseous, and almost sour; but what is left after burning the malt spirits, excites a taste of burnt, or at least roasted, meal.

WAX CANDLES.

THE reformation of religion greatly diminished the consumption of wax candles, and likewise the practice of keeping bees. In the castle of Wittenberg, and the church there, in which nine hundred masses were annually performed, 35,750 pounds of wax-lights were burned every year. In the time of the Dominican *Flamma*, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, wax-lights were unknown, and tallow candles were considered an extravagant luxury. So late as the close of the fourteenth century wax was so dear in France, that it was held to be a very liberal and princely vow, when Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who began to govern that duchy in the year 1361, offered to St. Antony of Vienne for the restoration of the health of his sick son, as much wax as the latter weighed. In the time of Frederick William, King of Prussia, the consumption of wax-lights at his court was so great, that a quantity to the value of six thousand dollars annually was pilfered by servants, &c. without the depredations being observed. In January 1779, fourteen thousand candles are said to have been lighted at once at the celebration of a feast in the electoral palace at Dresden, and in one night six hundred weight of wax was consumed.

A Portrait of ROBESPIERRE at the Moment of his Arrival at the Mansion-house of the Mayor on the 9th Thermidor.

ON the 9th Thermidor, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, a hackney coach was seen to stop at the entrance of the court-yard before the hotel of the mayor. A *gens d'armes* alighted from it, and, after repairing to the Committee of Administration of the Police, returned immediately with three of those officers wearing their tri-coloured scarfs. One of them opened the coach door; and immediately a man arose, apparently distracted with fear, holding a white handkerchief close over his mouth, and elbowing the persons about him, as if to make them let go their hold, and allow him to get out the first. It was Robespierre. When he had overcome their resistance, he did not alight in the usual manner; but leaped without touching the steps into the court-yard; and then hastily faced about towards the carriage. His countenance was wan, and expressive of the greatest dejection.

The Administrators welcomed him with the strongest demonstrations of friendship. One put his right arm round his waist, and hugged him affectionately; another took him under the arm; and in this way they conducted him towards the Committee, passing close along-side of the apartments of the mayor. An inferior officer of police, by whom these particulars are related, and who was at a window on the first floor, could only distinguish the following words, uttered by one of the Administrators: "Do not be alarmed! are you not among your friends?"

An hour after a great trampling of horses was heard in the court-yard. It was Henriot, who came with two of his *aid-de camps*, and other adherents, to look for Robespierre, and to protect his passage from the *Marie* to the *Hotel de-ville*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HERMIT OF MONT-BLANC.

By MRS. ROBINSON.

'MID the dread altitudes of dazzling snow
O'er-topping the huge imag'ry of nature,
Where one eternal winter seem'd to reign,
An HERMIT's threshold, carpeted with moss,
Diversified the scene. Above the flakes
Of silv'ry snow, full many a modest flow'r
Peep'd thro' its icy veil, and blushing op'd
Its variegated hues—the *orchis* sweet,
The bloomy *cistus*, and the fragrant branch
Of glossy myrtle. In the rushy cell
The lonely ANCHORET consum'd his days,

Unblest and unblest'd. In early youth,
Cross'd in the fond affections of his soul
(For in his soul the purest passions liv'd)
By false ambition, from his parent home
He, solitary, wander'd: while the maid,
Whose peerless beauty won his yielding heart,
Condemn'd by lordly needy persecution,
Pin'd in monastic horrors!

Near his fill

A little cross he rear'd; where prostrate low,
At day's pale glimpse, and when the setting
sun

Tissued the western sky with streamy gold,

His

His orisons he pour'd, for her, whose hours
Were wasted in oblivion. Winters past,
And summers faded slow, uncheerily all
To the lone Hermit's sorrows. For still

LOVE

A mild and unpolluted altar rear'd
On the white waste of wonders! From the
peak
Which mark'd his neighb'ring hut, his tearful
eye,
Oft wander'd o'er the rich expanse below;
Oft trac'd the glow of vegetating spring,
The full-blown summer splendours, and the
hue

Of tawny scenes autumnal. Still was HE
By all forgotten; save by her whose breast
Sigh'd in responsive sadness to the gale
That swept her prison turrets. Five long
years

Had the lone HERMIT turn'd the sandy glass
In silent resignation! Five long years
Had seen his graces wither, ere his youth
Of life was wasted. From the social scenes
Of human energy an alien driv'n,
He almost had forgot the face of man.
No voice had met his ear, save, when per-
chance

The pilgrim wanderer, or the goat-herd swain,
Bewilder'd in the starless midnight hour,
Implor'd the HERMIT's aid, the HERMIT's
prayers;

And nothing loth by pity or by pray'r
Was he to soothe the wretched. On the top
Of his low rushy dome, a tinkling bell
Oft told the weary traveller to approach
Fearless of danger. The small silver sound
In quick vibrations echo'd down the dell
To the dim valley's quiet, while the breeze
Slept on the glassy LEMAN. Thus he pass'd
His melancholy days, an alien MAN
From all the joys of social intercourse,
Alone, unpitied,—by the world forgot!
His scrip each morning bore the day's repast,
Gather'd on summits mingling with the
clouds;

From whose bleak altitude the eye looks
down,
While fast the giddy brain is rock'd by fear.
Oft would he start from visionary rest,
When roaming wolves their midnight chorus
howl'd,

Or blasts tremendous shattered the white cliffs,
While the huge fragments rifted by the storm
Plung'd to the dell below! Oft would he sit,
In silent sadness, on the jutting block
Of snow-encrusted ice, and shudd'ring mark,
'Mid the vast wonders of the frozen world,
Dissolving pyramids, and threat'ning peaks,
Hang o'er his hovel, terribly sublime!
And oft, when SUMMER breath'd its fragrant
gales,

Light sweeping o'er the wastes of printless dew,
Or twilight gossamer, his pensive gaze
Trac'd the swift storm advancing, whose broad
wing

Blacken'd the rushy dome of his low hut;
While the pale lightning smote the pathless
top

Of tow'ring CENIS,—scatt'ring high, and
wide,
A mist of fleecy snow. Then would he hear,
While mem'ry brought to view his happier
days,

The trembling torrent, bursting wildly forth
From its thaw'd cavern, sweep the shaggy cliff,
Vast and stupendous, strength'ning as it fell,
And delving, 'mid the snow, a chasm rude.
One dreary night, when winter's icy breath
Half petrified the world; when not a star
Gleam'd through the blank infinity of space;
Sudden the HERMIT started from his couch,
Fear-struck and trembling! ev'ry limb was
shook

With painful agitation. On his cheek
The blanch'd interpreter of horror wild
Sat terribly impressive! In his breast
The purple fount of life convulsive throbb'd,
And his broad eyes, fixed motionless as death,
Gazed vacantly aghast! his feeble lamp
Was wasting rapidly! the biting gale
Pierc'd the thin texture of his narrow cell;
And silence seem'd to mark the dreary hour
With tenfold horrors! As he list'ning sat,
The cold drops pacing down his hollow cheek,
A groan, a second groan, assail'd his ear,
And roused him into action. To the sill
Of his low entrance he rush'd forth, and soon
The wicker bolt unfasten'd. The keen blast
His quiv'ring lamp extinguish'd, and again
His soul was thrill'd with terror. From below
A stream of light shot forth, diffusing round
A partial view of trackless solitudes;
And mingling voices seem'd, with busy hum,
To break the spell of silence! Down the steep
The HERMIT hasten'd, when a shriek of
death

Re-echo'd to the valley! As he flew,
Half hoping, half despairing, to the scene
Of wonder-waking anguish, suddenly
The torches were extinct,—and glooms opaque
Involv'd the face of nature. All below
Was wrapp'd in darkness; while the hollow
moan

Of cavern'd winds with melancholy sound
Deepen'd the midnight horrors. Four long
hours

The Hermit watch'd and pray'd. And now
the dawn

Broke on the eastern summits; the blue light
Shed its cold lustre on the colder brows
Of alpine mountains; while the dewy wing
Of weeping twilight swept the naked plains,
Of the Lombardian landscape. On the snow,
Dappled with ruby drops, a track was made
By steps precipitate; a rugged path
Down the deep frozen chasm mark'd the fate
Of some night traveller, whose bleeding form
Had toppled from the summit. Lower still
The ANCHORET descended—till arriv'd
At the first ridge of snowy battlements,
Where, lifeless—ghastly, paler than the bed
On which her cheek reposed—his darling
maid

Slept in the arms of death. Frantic and wild
He clasps her well-known form, and bathes
with tears

The

The lilies of her bosom,—icy cold!
Yet beautiful and spotless!

Now afar
The wond'ring HERMIT heard the clang of
 arms

Re-echoing from the valley! the white cliffs
Trembled, as though an earthquake shook
 their base

With terrible concussion! thund'ring peals
From warfare's brazen throat proclaim'd th'
 approach

Of conq'ring legions. Onward they extend
Their dauntless columns;—shouts of victory
With deaf'ning clamours ratify the toils
Of ruthless depredators! in the ranks

ARUFFIAN met the HERMIT's startled gaze,
Like hell's worst Demon! for his murd'rous
 hands

Were smear'd with gore, and on his daring
 breast

A golden cross suspended bore the name
Of his soul's darling!—Hapless ANCHORET!
Thy vestal saint, by his unhallowed rage
Torn from monastic solitude, had been
The victim of rude rioters, whose souls
Had mock'd the touch of pity! To his cell
The wretched alien turn'd his trembling feet;
And, after three sad weeks of pain and pray'r,
Clos'd the dark tablet of his fate—and DIED!

*Translated from the Fifth Book of the Greek
ANTHOLOGIA, published by Stephens, con-
taining Explanations of ancient Statues.*

BY G. DYER.

HOMER seem'd living brass, not destitute
Of genius and of mind; scarce unpos-
 sels'd

Of voice ambrosial; so divine the skill,
That ev'n the brass appear'd a God in form.
For scarcely can I think the labouring hand
Of mortal artist, station'd at his seat,
Could shape that metal; rather Pallas' self,
Deep-counsell'd, fashion'd it with hand divine,
Apollo's sister: then conspicuous stood
My father, god-like Homer: much he ap-
 pear'd

An aged man; yet, was that age most sweet,
Distilling richer grace, with beauty mix'd,
Venerably-lovely, brightening all his form.
Behind his bending neck a time-worn lock
Flow'd from his hair, which from beside each
 ear

Meand'ring stray'd: beneath extended wide
His beard, which mellow curl'd, not to a point
Tapering, but sloping broad, and then reflect-
 ing charms

Upon his naked breast, and lovely face.
Bald was his forehead: yet, that forehead bald
Shew'd wisdom seated, counsellor of youth.
Around his prominent eye-brow wander'd art
Considerate: nor in vain: for from his eyes
Fled was the light: yet, did he not appear
Like a blind man: for on his sightless orbs
Sat a sweet grace, which viewing one might
 think

Art labour'd much to make it seem to all
That from the secret fountain of his heart,
The bard sent up the pure ætherial stream.

His cheeks were furrow'd, o'er with wrinkl'd
 age,

And somewhat hollow'd; but upon them sat
The Graces' innate, modesty innate.

The bee Pierian round his sacred mouth
Stray'd wanton, big with honey-dropping
 sweets:

In mutual embrace his hands were lock'd,
Which, as when living, rested on a staff.
His right ear list'ning seem'd, as though some
 Muse

Or Phœbus' Lyre were near, likening him to
 a man

With mind intensely fix'd; while here and
 there

Genius from inward light irradiate stray'd,
Various and quick, weaving some warlike
 theme,

Whose sweet melodious harmonies might
 charm

Like Syren warbling-soft Pierian airs.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AS, oft harass'd by pain, the sick man flies
To what affords a momentary ease;
Ev'n while he knows, that what he now ap-
 plies

Will only tend to heighten the disease;
And when 'tis done, he grieves his folly past;
Yet slave to habit, soon o'ercome by pain,
To the dire poison quick returns again;
Commits and mourns his errors to the last:

So I, by wayward blinding passion led,
Though reason frowns, pursue some phantom
 gleam

Of fancied bliss, which soon is ever fled;
Then weep my dire mistake, and fondly
 dream,

That reason will resume her rightful sway.
In vain; for soon more fiercely passion burns,
Wild urges on, and reason's maxims spurns:—
Thus folly and remorse fast waste my life away.

Aberdeen, August, 1799.

A. D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AS, roaming at the midnight lonely hour
Amidst the gloom of some deserted hall;
Where desolation frowns and horrors low'r,
And lengthen'd sighs breathe slow along the
 wall,

And seem upon the dead-struck ear to call
To listen to the tale of long-past woe,
Or warn of dark misfortune's plunging blow;
The drooping wand'rer shivers in the breeze,
Which through the mould'ring casements
 blows around;

Half hears strange voices 'midst the waving
 trees,

And trembling starts at every distant sound;
'Till Philomela, from the dark profound,
Wakes from his dream, and by her plaintive
 strain

Bids phantom shadows fly, and soothing tears
 remain:—

What wand'rer! is the song of night to thee,
O Fancy! by thy magic voice to me!

Aberdeen, August, 1799.

A. D.

TO

TO A FRIEND.

On the Sight of a Lady's Portrait.

HAPPY the pencil that from time shall save,

What youth and Nature to thy Hannah gave;
And oft reflect as with a mirror's art
The image pictur'd on her lover's heart:
Yet happier task the semblance to pourtray,
Of Virtue rob'd in Wisdom's bright array;

Studious the subject tracing, still to find
Some undiscover'd beauties of the mind.
Then be—my I!——! a painter too:
May years approve what young affection
drew;

Till age's sober judgment well combine
With love mature to aid the fair design;
And paint in colours glowing from the life,
What Sense and Virtue give to grace a wife.
J. T. R.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Concise Introduction to the Art of Playing the Violoncello, including a short easy Treatise on Music. To which are added, thirty Progressive Lessons. By Joseph Reinagle. 8s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We have perused this didactic publication with much satisfaction. Seldom have we seen so much information comprised in the same compass. The author supposes his reader a *tyro* in the art he is about to communicate, and omits nothing that is necessary to be explained. After laying down the first and general elements of music, he proceeds to "the holding of the violoncello, the position of the hand, the holding the bow, the *bowing*;" and after a variety of exemplary exercises for the *positions*, gives the fingering of the twenty-four *scales*, lessons for the use of the thumb, elucidations of the *chromatic* and *diatonic scales*, a table of positions, and a dictionary of the terms commonly used in music. All these particulars, and every requisite intelligence, are so clearly explained, and so judiciously arranged, as to insure much and speedy improvement to the young practitioner, and to authorize our recommending it to the perusal and study of every one who wishes to become accomplished on that manly and charming instrument the violoncello.

Harmonia Sacra, being a Collection of Anthems, from the best and most approved authors, ancient and modern. Selected and arranged by John Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral.

This respectable and elegant assemblage of cathedral compositions has, at length, reached its nineteenth and last number. After sedulously perusing the work, from the anthem of P. Arnold, with which it commences, to that of Mr. Busby, by which it is concluded, we have the pleasure to find ourselves authorized in saying, that it forms the noblest and most complete body of church music hitherto published in this country; and while it serves to per-

petuate the fame of the great masters from whose labours it is compiled, reflects much honour on Mr. Page's taste and judgment.

"*Roy's wife of Alldivalloch*," a favourite Scotch air, arranged as a *rondo* for the piano-forte, by T. Haigh. 1s. Rolfe.

"*Roy's Wife of Alldivalloch*," as arranged by Mr. Haigh, forms one of the prettiest rondos and improving exercises for the piano-forte that we have ever heard. The passages, though familiar to the finger, call it into useful action, and gratify the ear with much vivacity of effect.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, ad libitum. Composed and dedicated to John Cleaver Banks, Esq. by Muzio Clementi. 8s. Preston and Son.

Mr. Clementi has written these pieces with an ease of execution, and familiarity of style and effect, which do not frequently form the characteristics of his music. The passages are at once calculated to give grace to the sound and gratification to the ear. Each sonata is so excellent in its kind, as to be capable of recommending the book; and the *chromatic* intricacy, which generally distinguishes the pages of this ingenious composer, and frightens the juvenile practitioner, forms no feature of the present work.

A favourite Overture in Parts, for a large or small band; published by subscription, for the use of country concerts. 4s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This overture (composed, as we understand, by Mr. Marsh) is constructed for violins, flutes, hautboys, horns, a tenor, and bass. It comprizes three movements, the first of which opens in a striking and spirited style; the second possesses much sweetness; and the third is bold and animated. The parts are arranged with considerable judgment, and the general effect evinces

evinces the composer's ingenuity and skill in orchestral composition.

"*The Weary Woodman*," sung at the nobility's concerts; adapted for the piano-forte and harp; composed by Mr. Moulds. 1s. Rolfe.

"*The Weary Woodman*," though not in the first rank of Mr. Mould's compositions, is, in respect to air and characteristic propriety, a production of considerable merit. The passages are not remarkable for their originality, but flow out of each other with ease and nature, and display to advantage the composer's qualification for this species of writing.

"*Ab, gentle Hope*," a favourite sonnet from the *Children of the Abbey*, written by Mrs. Roch. The music by Mr. Hook. 1s.

Longman and Clementi.

The pleasing, easy melody of this little ballad cannot fail to procure it much public notice. The subject of the words has been successfully consulted, and the arpeggio-bass is calculated to heighten and improve the effect.

"*O'er Fancied Fields*," a new song, composed by Mrs. Kingston. The words by William Gilbert, Esq. 1s. Riley.

The air of this ballad, though not particularly striking or interesting, is smooth and natural. The introduction of the minor of the original key at the words "In soft embraces wrapt," is judicious, and the resumption of the major at the line, "O'er imagined charms," is productive of much sweetness of effect.

"*What can assuage the Stormy Wind*," a favourite canzonet, sung by Mr. Incedon at the nobility's concerts. Inscribed to John Henry Burges, Esq. composed by J. Moorehead. 1s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We find in this composition some pleasing traits of melody, and passages strikingly appropriate to the sentiments of the words. In two or three particular instances, the accent, we must confess, is not perfectly correct, yet the aggregate effect is so proper and so forcible, that we cannot but treat the composition as an ingenious one, and as creditable to Mr. Moorehead's rising talents.

Three sonatas for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for the violin to the two last, composed by Dr. Steibelt. 8s. Coni and Duffek.

Liveliness of fancy, depth of science, and

useful execution, form the principal traits of Mr. Steibelt's present work. Each of these sonatas is constructed with a consistency of passages and unity of effect, which do much credit to the judgment of this justly admired composer, and form a strong barrier between himself and those raw authors, who, fertile in ideas, but unskilled in their arrangement, produce, for regular composition, heterogeneous masses of undigested conceptions.

Quintetto for the piano-forte, violin, flute, tenor, and violoncello; composed, and dedicated to William Otley, Esq. by M. P. King. 4s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Mr. King has exhibited much taste and fancy in his quintetto, and much knowledge of effect in the arrangements of its several parts. We discover considerable novelty in its various passages, and they have the additional merit of connection. The movements are judiciously contrasted, yet preserve a family feature in their style; and present to the ear that consanguinity of ideas which *real* judges always expect, and which the *real* master can always command.

Thomas and Mary, a new English ballad; the poetry and music by Mrs. Kingston. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Mrs. Kingston has evinced much ingenuity, both in the words and music of this little production. Her melody gives much force to the sentiment of the poetry, and is pleasingly fancied. The *recitative*, *lar-go*, is judiciously applied to the words, "And now appear'd the maid," and its alternate repetition with the air, is calculated to awaken the sympathy of the auditor.

"*Orphan Bess, the Beggar Girl*," as sung by Miss Leake at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The music by Mr. Hooke. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"*Orphan Bess*," in the points of air and expression, is one of the most respectable ballads which have appeared for a long time. The general cast of the melody is engaging and characteristic, and the modulation into the *relative minor*, at the words, "Poor Orphan Bess!" is highly interesting.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE had formerly occasion to notice the new institution established in this city, under the patronage of THE KING, which is incorporated under the title of THE ROYAL INSTITUTION of Great Britain. The great object of this institution is to teach the application of science to the comforts and conveniences of mankind; and, we are happy to find, it is in such forwardness, that Dr. GARNETT, the late able professor of physics and philosophy at Glasgow, who has been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, will be able to open three courses of lectures; one on physics, another on chemistry, and a third on the application of the sciences to the arts and manufactures, and the common purposes of life, early in the month of February. A prospectus of the institution is, we understand, in the press, and will very shortly be published.

We are happy in being able to announce, that letters have been received from Mr. HORNEMANN, the African traveller.—It will be remembered, that this gentleman was in Egypt when BONAPARTE entered Kahira; and he sent home his last dispatches from thence under the seal of that General.—After leaving that country, he proceeded with a caravan to Fezzan, which lies westward of Egypt and in his way passed through the Oasis of Ammon, where Mr. BROWNE had been before him: here he was strictly examined as to his being a Frank, and it appears that he counterfeited the Mussulman so well, that he was dismissed with gifts and blessings. From this place he proceeded to Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, intending to take the caravans to the southward, with a view to prosecute his original design of exploring the countries bordering on the Niger; but being too late for that season, he proceeded towards the sea-coast, to Tripoli, from which place he dates his letters. He says, his intention is to return to Fezzan, and take the next caravan to the southward; and when he arrives on the borders of the Niger, to choose an easterly or westerly course, as circumstances may then dictate. The principal difficulty in travelling that country is overcome in him, as he has adopted the habits and manners of the people so well, that he is taken for a Mussulman wherever he goes, and is not even suspected of being a stranger amongst them.

This facilitates his progress in that country very much, and encourages him to pursue his intentions with much more confidence and ease. Mr. Hornemann informs us, that every merchant and trader with whom he had conversed on the subject, who had travelled into the interior and eastern parts of Africa, declared (without a single exception) that the Nigre runs into the Nile!!! We shall forbear making any comments on this remarkable fact; nevertheless we would wish to recal to the attention of our readers, the essay which we inserted in last month's Magazine, by Professor Heeren, which contained a translation from Herodotus, shewing that this opinion was entertained in his days; and, if it should be confirmed, will shew how far the moderns are behind the ancients in their knowledge of the geography of that country. Since these letters have been received, Mr. Hornemann's journals have also come to hand. They contain the particulars of his route from Egypt to Tripoli; and are written in the German language, Mr. Hornemann being a Hanoverian. They are now translating; and when finished will probably be laid before the public.

A very interesting Tour through Greece in the Years 1797 and 1798 has just made its appearance at Paris. It was undertaken by Stephenopoli the Naturalist, at the request of Bonaparte, while at the head of the victorious army of Italy, and also at that of the Directory, the object of both being to ascertain the real state of the country, and the political dispositions of its inhabitants. Stephenopoli, being himself a native of Greece (a Mainot) and well acquainted with the modern Greek tongue, has enriched the work with a variety of new and curious observations and facts, equally interesting to the antiquarian and politician. An English translation is in forwardness.

Dr. Saunders is preparing for the press, a Treatise on the Use of the Warm and Cold Bath, and on the Medical Properties of some of the most celebrated Mineral Waters, chiefly British, as deduced from Chemical Analysis. From the reputation and experience of this physician, we may expect this work to prove highly interesting to the medical reader.

A third edition of Dr. JENNER's Inquiry on the Cow-pox, enlarged with an appendix, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr.

Mr. COXE's *Tour in Monmouthshire* is in the press. It is to be embellished with a great number of views from the very beautiful drawings of Sir Richard Hoare, a new map of the county from actual surveys, and many other plates.

Dr. GARNET, late Professor in Anderson's Institution at Glasgow, but recently appointed to the Professorship in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, is about to publish an Account of his Tour through the Highlands and Part of the Western Isles of Scotland, which is also to be illustrated by a great number of beautiful engravings of views in that interesting and picturesque country.

Mr. LYSONS's Account of the Middlesex Parishes which did not come within the plan of his "Environs of London," will soon be published in an uniform manner with that work.

Mr. HAYLEY is again in the press, with a Poetical Essay on Sculpture, accompanied by extensive historical notes. It is addressed to his friend, Mr. FLAXMAN.

Dr. DRAKE's "Literary Hours" will soon be republished with considerable additions.

Dr. HAGER, of Vienna, of whose learned oriental researches made in Sicily we shall give an interesting account in our next number, is about to publish at London a Chinese Dictionary, in one large volume in folio, which he began to collect at the Royal Library at Berlin, so well furnished with Chinese materials, and which he has lately augmented and improved by a large dictionary received from China, and by some others already existing in London.

Mr. COLQUHOUN is preparing for the press, a Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames: containing an historical view of the trade of the Port of London; the depredations committed on all property imported and exported there; the remedies hitherto applied; and the means of future prevention, by a complete system of river-police; with an account of the functions of the various magistrates and others exercising or claiming jurisdiction on the river: and of the penal-statutes against maritime offences of every description.

A method has been lately discovered of producing a degree of artificial cold much more intense than was ever before known. It consists in the simple mixture of sulphuric and muriatic ether; an instantaneous evaporation takes place at the moment of union, accompanied by so rapid an absorption of heat, as not only to congeal mercury, but even to reduce the gaseous, nitrous acid to a liquid form.

In the Transactions of the *Société Philomathique*, is a Memoir by Montgolfier and Argand, on a new Hydraulic Machine; which in principle, and even in the plates which accompany it, is so perfect a resemblance of Mr. Boulton's patent "for raising water," (see M. Mag. for August, 1798), that they must both necessarily have had one common origin. It is of some importance to Mr. Boulton's credit as a natural philosopher, and to his right as a patentee, that this singular circumstance should be explained.

The sulphat of strontites, a mineral lately discovered near Bristol, has since been found near Toul, in the department of La Meurthe; at Mesnil Montant, near Paris; and in the Island of Sicily: from its general resemblance to the ponderous spar (sulphat of barytes) this latter may have been frequently mistaken for it.

An ingenious method of supplying the place of Horn for Lanthorns, &c. has been lately practised in France. It consists in dipping a piece of network of very fine brass-wire in a strong decoction of isinglass, which fills up the meshes, and is converted by drying into a hard transparent plate. It may be made of any thickness by dipping the netting a sufficient number of times, and when varnished, for protection against the effects of moisture, is found to be as durable as horn.

A German translation of Dr. WOODVILLE's Treatise, &c. on the Cow-pox, is announced in the Jena Literary Journal; and likewise of Colquhoun's Police of the Metropolis, with an appendix by the translator relative to the Police of German Cities.

But few experiments have yet been made with the view of ascertaining in what way common manures promote the growth of vegetables; from what has been done, it would however seem, that such substances merely supply the carbonaceous principle which is essential to all plants. The result of practical attempts likewise supports this supposition, as it is found, that the effects of these matters are for the most part in proportion to the quantity of this principle contained in them.

The utility of turnips is so great, that every fact respecting them demands the attention of the farmer. These crops should not be sown too soon, as they are very apt to mildew, and by that means be destroyed. The best kinds are those that stand deep in the ground, as they are less affected by frosts. In this respect too, much depends on the situation of the ground on which they are sown. If the aspect of it be towards the south, in case

of severe frosts, they are very liable to be destroyed by the repeating freezing and thawing that must take place; they should therefore be first removed or fed off. Where the aspect is northerly, they will be less exposed to danger from this cause.

Soda has been applied to many domestic purposes with much effect and advantage, and it will be found equally useful in the dairy, in those hot seasons where the milk-vessels cannot be kept sweet without much labour and difficulty. The use of a little of this substance not only renders them clean, and perfectly free from smell, but corrects the tendency which the wood, under such circumstances, has to spoil the milk.

The cultivation of food for the purpose of feeding hogs, has been little attended to by the farmer. It is certain, however, that those animals, when kept in the most advantageous ways, afford very considerable profits on almost every description of farm. Clover, Potatoes, and carrots are articles with which they may be fed, and even fattened, when properly managed, at a very small expence. The parsnip is likewise well known to be useful in this way; and probably the root of the *white beet*, if it were properly tried, would be found still more useful, as experiment has shewn it to contain the *saccharine principle* in a large proportion, and it can be cultivated with very little difficulty.

Juvenile Prizes.—The following are the first set of monthly prize subjects and questions, which are addressed to the notice of the youth of Great Britain, by the editors of the Monthly Preceptor.

1. For young gentlemen not exceeding sixteen years of age.—Is *History* or *Bio-graphy* the more improving study.

The best answer or production will entitle the writer to receive a prize, value three guineas, consisting either of a pair of twelve-inch globes, of a planetarium and tellurium, of a compound microscope, of an electrical machine and apparatus, of an achromatic telescope and stand, or of a selection of valuable books.

The second best will entitle the writer to receive a prize, value one guinea and upwards, consisting either of a pair of six-inch globes, of a portable microscope, of a tellurium, of a planetarium, of a complete case of drawing instruments, of a refracting telescope, or of a selection of valuable books.

The third and fourth answers will entitle the writers to receive a prize, value five shillings, consisting of some moral book.

The answers not to exceed in length three printed pages of such books as Enfield's *Speaker*, or Mavor's *British Nepos*.

2. For young ladies not exceeding fourteen years of age.—The translation of that paragraph in the second book of Fe-

nelon's *Telemaque*, beginning "*Pour mieux supporter l'ennui de captivité,*" &c. and ending, "*la gloire aux plaisirs.*"

Four prizes to be distributed for the four best translations, of same the kind and value as in the preceding question.

3. Mathematical question for boys not exceeding sixteen. To find the roots of the equation $2.943271x - x^3 = 1.94353929$, and to explain the process by which they are found: in which explanation it is expected that no conjecture shall be made, without a satisfactory reason for that conjecture.

Four prizes to be distributed of the same kind and value as in the first question.

Candidates for the prizes must sign their respective productions with their names, and their communications must be accompanied by a letter from their tutor, governors, or instructor, attesting the age of the young lady or gentleman, and that he or she is the sole and unaided author of the paper which is transmitted. The answers to the first set of questions must be received (post paid) by the publisher, T. Hurst, Paternoster-row, on or before the twelfth of February. The Prospectus of the work may be had gratis of all the booksellers.

The lovers of letters in France felicitate each other on the results which in general have followed the public exercises that have taken place in the central schools at the end of the seventh year. But they expect a still happier from the execution of a new plan (similar to the plan just mentioned, and which has been proposed in England), which the minister of the interior has addressed to the professors and librarians of the same schools. Desirous, as he tells them, of directing the public instruction to the end of its design, he wishes to give it one general or common direction. One great step towards which, he observes, will be by preparing the means of finishing the course of the seventh year by an UNIVERSAL COMPETITION among all the schools. The happy idea of establishing a species of contest or rivalry among so great a number of schools, spread over a whole nation, would appear at first view to offer great difficulties, but it is thought they will be overcome by the aid with which the experiment will be made. The first suggestion on the occasion is, that a first judgment should be formed in each central school upon the compositions offered for reward, which rewards, whether of palms or books, should be distributed in a solemn manner at a public exercise. The works crowned should be afterwards addressed to the minister, who will appoint a jury of scientific men, men of letters, and artists,

artists, to examine all the works, to compare them carefully, and designate the best. By thus tying in one common knot of emulation the primary with the central schools, and these with the specially established ones, the interested in this grand-national undertaking reckon upon a success never before witnessed in any undertaking of this nature.

The astronomer LALANDE has lately published the following note on the discovery of a new comet: "On the 5th Novose, (Dec. 26,) Cit. MECHAIN, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of several comets, observed another, at four in the morning, near the star Sigma; it may be distinguished by the naked eye; its tail is about a degree; and it advances towards the south; this is the ninety-first, according to my astronomical catalogue."

The Adjutant-general CLAUZEL, while with the army of Italy, was presented by the King of Sardinia, at the moment of his abdication, with the celebrated picture of the Man in a Dropsy, by Gerrard Dow. He has made a present of it to the National Museum.

CAVANILLES, the Spanish botanist, continues with equal success and perseverance, his fine work upon plants, of which four volumes have been published already. He has now brought the fifth to a close; wherein, besides the rare plants, we find in this volume the description of a multitude of new species, and ten new genera. The literary hirozon of Spain begins to irradiate from more than one point, as it should seem from the last annual prize question proposed by the Royal Academicians at Madrid, which was, "The influence which general literary instruction might have on the happiness of a people."

In SCHAFER's Travels through Italy, &c. 1788, the following passage is deserving of notice:—"When I visited the Active, the indefatigable Höfer, I found him employed in the chemical examination of an alkaline water, which had lately been discovered in Tuscany, with the view to determine, whether with oil he might not make soap of it. On my return from Rome, he shewed me an ounce of very beautiful firm soap, perfectly similar to the Spanish; and which he had obtained from a pound of this alkaline-water alloyed with a little lime."

MOZART's compositions have been published lately at Leipzig by subscription, at the moderate price of about five shillings per number, each delivery consisting of from 25 to 30 sheets. HAYDN's works are now publishing at the same price to subscribers, under his own direction.

The following improvements in the Art of Hat-making have lately been published in the Journal Politechnique. The manufacture of Hats may be divided into four general processes, viz. felting, fulling, dying, and finishing. During the second of these operations the felt it repeatedly dipped in boiling water, holding tartar in solution, which tartar requires to be occasionally renewed. The editor of the Encyclopédie attributes the use of the tartar to the alkali which it contains; this, however, appears to be a total mistake, for if a piece of blue paper be dipped in the tartar-bath, it will be immediately changed to red, thus shewing an excess of acid, which from the analysis of tartar is well known to be the case; moreover the tartar requires to be renewed in proportion as it loses its acid. From this circumstance Cit. Chauffier was induced to substitute sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) instead of tartar, and found it answer every purpose of the tartar, with the peculiar advantages of being much cheaper, less disagreeable to the workmen, requiring water of a temperature not higher than 70 deg. to dilute it with, and therefore saving much of the expence of fuel, and allowing a leaden boiler to be substituted in the room of the copper one. There is a still further superiority in this new method: the colouring mucous matter of the tartar is partly absorbed by the felt, and beaten out with much labour. After the dying in this operation a vast quantity of black dust is disengaged, prejudicial to the workmen, and which being charged with colouring matter from the dye vat, causes a considerable waste in dying materials, and prevents, in some degree, the felt from taking the colour. By the substitution of sulphuric acid, a perfectly clear bath is prepared for the fulling of the felt, and all the above inconveniences are entirely obviated. The finishing of a hat consists in impregnating the felt with mucilaginous matter, in order to make it retain its shape, and to be less permeable to rain. The size commonly made use of is a mixture of glue and common gums; by this the hat is rendered hard and apt to crack. An important improvement in this respect is to prepare the size with linseed jelly instead of gum. These alterations in the manufacture of hats have been for some time introduced to great advantage in a large establishment in the department of *Coté d'or*.

At Zell, in the Electorate of Hanover, a periodical work is publishing under the title of *Monatsfruchte des Britisch en Geistes* (Monthly Productions of British Genius), containing selections from our best magazines

zines. The first volume is ornamented with the portrait of *Sterne*; and amongst others, contains specimens of *Mr. Sotbey's Translation of Wieland's Oberon*.

Dr. HUNNIUS of Weimar, in Saxony, has published a *Refutation of Brown's System*, of which several German literary journals speak in a very favourable manner.

A Translation of PENNANT's excellent work on *Quadrupeds*, by Mr. BECHSTEIN, a very popular writer, is likewise publishing at Weimar, who, in a supplementary volume, has added all new discoveries not contained in the original.

The imperial order, in virtue of which all printing-offices in the Russian Empire, a few at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, and Reval excepted, were to be shut up, and all country-schools, founded by Catherine II. abolished, has been repealed again.

No catalogue has been made as yet of the manuscripts, which from Rome and Venice were carried to Paris. MONGE, an excellent natural philosopher, but an indifferent antiquarian, who was appointed by the Directory to select them, was obliged to rely intirely upon the judgment of others. VISCONTI directed his choice at Rome.

Geography.—M VON LIPSZKY, a learned Hungarian, is now engaged in the arduous task of preparing a new and accurate map of his native country, on a large scale. Towards the publication of the first sheet, Count George Festerits has generously contributed 2000 florins. But it is not by the liberality of individuals only that this undertaking of *Van Lipszky* is promoted: the Hungarian Government, with a zeal for the sciences, which does honour to the members of it, have granted him their support. Accordingly, with the view of rendering the map as exact as possible, they have ordered a list of all towns, rivers, lakes, &c. of each district, together with the outlines of a map of it, to be sent to the different counties of the kingdom, with the express injunction to correct all errors that should be found in these lists and maps, and to supply whatever may be deficient. The greatest part of the persons to whom this task is committed being men of cultivated minds, it is confidently expected that they will fulfil it with ability, and give the plan every assistance in their power.

MECHAIN has calculated the astral occultation observed at Torneo in 1736; and thence finds the meridian difference between Torneo and Paris to be $1^h 27' 23''$: but, he says, that from a great number of

observations, the real difference were $1^h 27' 28''$; and that Pullingi differed in longitude $1^h 27'$, 6 from Torneo, Pello $34'$. He has likewise observed, that, in this admeasurement of a degree towards the north pole, the height of the stations was, at Torneo 20, at Pullingi 160 toises. "This difference," says Lalande, "is so small, that we cannot suppose the attraction of the mountains could have produced any great effect. It is probable then, that the irregularity of the form of the earth, which we found in measuring a degree in France, must be very sensible towards the north pole, and that, from that cause, we may give up all hopes of a greater degree of accuracy."

From various observations and calculations by LALANDE, PIAZZI, VON ZACH, TRIESNECKER, &c. the longitude of Palermo from Paris appears to be $44^{\circ} 6' .5$; and of Naples $47^{\circ} 39'$.

The greatest digression of Mercury in its aphelium has been well observed at Paris, by BURCKHARDT and LE FRANCAIS, Lalande's nephew, during four days, in the observatory of the military school.—Correction of Lalande's Tables— $5''$ from three observations.

BOGDANICH, who has been making an astronomical tour through Croatia, Transylvania, &c. observed at *Fiume*, on the 21st of January, 1799, with one foot and a half French quadrant, the meridian altitude of several stars, and thence obtained the polar altitude $45^{\circ} 20' 0'' .3$ and $45^{\circ} 20' 14'' .9$; on the 22d, $45^{\circ} 20' 0'' .3$; $13'' .0$; $11'' .0$; $9''$.—Mean polar altitude from all these observations, $45^{\circ} 20' 12'' .3$.—*Carlobago*. The polar altitude of this place Bogdanich found from several observations to be $44^{\circ} 31' 40'' .2$. At Carlobago a fog unluckily interrupted some of his important observations; and he himself was in danger of being insulted by the superstitious inhabitants, because foggy weather is there very uncommon at that season of the year, and was therefore ascribed to Bogdanich, as if by his observations of the heavens, he had provoked the wrath of the gods. "He shall not peep at *our* stars!" exclaimed the simple; and were prevented from giving more disagreeable proofs of their displeasure only by the persuasion of the more rational among them, and perhaps by fear, as they probably held Bogdanich to be an enchanter. *Dabitza*. Mean polar altitude of this place, from several observations from the 25th of April to the 2d of May, $45^{\circ} 11' 27'' .70$.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

CHEMISTRY.

A GENERAL View of the Nature of Objects of Chemistry, and of its Application to Arts and Manufactures; by W. Henry. 1s. 6d. Johnson.

DRAMA.

The German Theatre, (containing the Stranger, with Frontispiece) to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

The Dramatic Censor, or Weekly Theatrical Report; by T. Dutton, A. M. 6d. West and Hughes.

EDUCATION.

The Young Gentleman's and Lady's Magazine, or Universal Repository of Knowledge, Instruction, and Amusement; embellished with copper-plates, consisting of coloured Flowers, Birds, Beasts, Maps, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 13s. boards. Newbery.

Viridarium Poeticum, seu Delectus Epithetorum in celeberrimis Latinis scriptoribus sparforum, designatum ad Epitheta ab antiquis usurpata exemplis illustrandum; in Scholarum usum, quibus compositio Latina præcipuam euriditionis partem efficit; a Thoma Browne, M. A.

LAW.

The Statutes at Large of the 39th Year of the Reign of George III. by Daniel Pickering, Esq. Vol. 42, Part I. 9s. boards. Ogilvy and Son.

Hints on the Duties of Subordinate Ministerial Officers of a County, and the Clerk of the Justice; a Comment on the Making of Wills, and Observations on Family Settlements and Tenures: on Contracts, Bills of Exchange, &c. calculated for a country reader. 2s. 6d. Treppass.

Proceedings against the Earl of Thanet, Robert Fergusson, Esq. and others, upon an Information Plea, *ex Officio*, for a Riot. To which are added, Observations by Robert Fergusson on his own Case. 5s. boards. Ogle.

MEDICAL.

A letter to Mr. Ogden, surgeon, of Ashton-under-Line, pointing out Misrepresentations relative to the Cure of Elizabeth Thompson, upon whom the Cæsarean Operation was lately performed at Manchester; by G. Tomlinson. 1s. Vernor and Hood.

Of the Imagination, as a Cause and as a Cure of Disorders of the Body, exemplified by Factitious Tractors, and Epidemical Convulsions; read to the Literary and Philosophical Society at Bath, by John Haygarth. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Essays on the Venereal Disease, and the Concomitant Affections; Part II. by William Blair. 6s. boards. H. D. Symonds.

MISCELLANIES.

Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man, translated from the German of John Godfrey Herder, by T. Churchill. 4to. 1l. 12s. 6d. boards. Johnson.

The true Causes for the present Distress for Provisions, with an effectual Plan for the future Prevention of so great a Calamity, and some Hints respecting the absolute Necessity of an increasing Population; by Wm. Brookes, F. S. A. 2s. H. D. Symonds.

A Letter to the Committee for raising the Naval Pillar, under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence; by John Flaxman, sculptor. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

The Union Dictionary, containing all that is truly useful in the Dictionaries of Johnson, Sheridan, and Walker. Crown 8vo. 8s. Wilkie.

An Account of the Soup Society instituted at Clerkenwell. 3d. Darton and Harvey.

The Porters' Fares for conveying Parcels, as directed by Act of Parliament, June 1799, with an Abstract of the Act. 1s. H. D. Symonds.

Irish Pursuits of Literature in A. D. 1798-9. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Wright.

Pizarro; or, the Conquest of Peru, from the German of J. H. Campe, and originally published by him for the instruction of his pupils; translated by Elizabeth Helme. 3s. 6d. sewed.

An Enquiry into the Powers solicited from the Crown under the Act 39 Geo. III. for enabling His Majesty to grant a Charter of Incorporation to persons under the style of the Globe Insurance Company; containing Observations on the Tendencies of such Grants, and on the Effect of Charters on Commercial Undertakings; by G. G. Stoneshed, Esq. 2s. 6d. Walter.

Chalmeriana; or, a Collection of Papers Literary and Political, occasioned by reading a late Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakespeare Papers, by George Chalmers, F. R. S. &c. arranged by Mr. Owen. Collection the First. 2s. 6d. Becket.

Some Information respecting the Use of Indian Corn, and the Use of Potatoes in Bread; and Mr. Dossie's Directions for the Making of Bread in private Families. 1s. Baldwin.

MUSIC.

A General Treatise on Music, particularly on Harmony or Thorough Bass, and its Application in Composition; by M. P. King. 1l. 1s. Golding and Co.

NOVELS.

De Valcour, a Tale, 2 vols. 7s. Dutton.

Castle of Rackrent, an Hibernian Tale, taken from Facts, and from the Manners of the Irish Squires. Crown 8vo. 4s. boards. Johnson.

The Lord of Hardivyle, an Historical Legend of the 14th Century. 3s. 6d. Treppass.

Memoirs of Hyppolite Claron. 2 vols. 12s. Robinson.

St. Godwin, a Tale of the 16th and 18th Century; by Count Reginald de St. Leon. 3s. 6d. Wright.

POETRY.

POETRY.

Bonaparte's Reverie. 2s. Richardsons.
Affectation; or, the Cloze of the 18th Century, a Satire, by C. Parke; containing Strictures on Pizarro, Sh—r—d—n, P—tt, and the Great Nation. 1s. Hatchard.

The Botanic Garden, by Dr. Darwin; a new Edition, in 8vo. 2 vols. 1l. 1s. boards. Johnson.

The last dying Words of the Eighteenth Century; a humorous Detail of remarkable Events, Fashions, Characters, &c. by Andrew Merry, Esq. 1s. 6d. Lee.

A choice Collection of favourite Songs, on serious, moral, and lively Subjects, written and carefully revised by George Saville Carey. 1s. West and Hughes.

Carmen Seculare for the Year 1800; by Henry J. Pye, P. L. 4to. 3s. 6d. Wright.

The First Book of Titus Lucretius Carus on the Nature of Things, in English Verse, with the Latin Text. 4s. boards. Faulder.

POLITICAL.

Reflections on the Political State of Society at the Commencement of the Year 1800, by John Bowles, Esq. 3s. 6d. Longman and Lees.

A Proposal for Uniting Great Britain and Ireland, first published in the Year 1751, and now re-published. Hatchard.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Foster's Misconceptions and Mis-statements before the Irish House of Commons, proved and corrected according to official Documents; by the Rev. Dr. Clarke. 2s. Hatchard.

Observations on the Union, Orange Associations, and other Subjects of domestic Policy; with Reflections on the late Events on the Continent; by G. Moore, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, 2s. Debrett.

THEOLOGY.

An impartial and succinct History of the Church of Christ to the present Time; by the Rev. T. Haweis, LL. B. 3 vols. 1l. 1s. boards. Mawman.

The predicted Stability of Christianity, illustrated with historic Testimony, a Sermon at Sadlers'-Hall, November 1799, by Thomas Morgan. 1s. Johnson.

The Importance of Religion considered, and the Duties it inculcates; with Meditations, Prayers, and Hymns: designed for the Instruction of Youth, small 12mo. Scatchard.

TRAVELS.

A Journey from India towards England in the Year 1797, by the route over-land, through many Countries hitherto unknown to Europeans; (with a Map and other Engravings) by John Jackson, Esq. 7s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN'S *for* ROPE-MAKING.

ON the sixteenth day of July last, a patent was granted to William Chapman and Edward W. Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for their invention of a method or methods of making cords and ropes and cordage, both twined and untwined, from the spinning of the yarn inclusive to the finishing of the rope or cordage.

This invention appears, by the specification, to include material improvements in the spinning of rope-yarn, and in the manufacturing of cordage. Rope-yarns are at present spun by men, at an expence of from half-a-crown to five shillings per day, according to the situation of the place, whether in the out-ports or on the river Thames. Or it is wholly spun by machinery.

In the practice of the first method, rope-walks are necessary, and the fibres of the hemp are drawn into the yarn of different lengths proportionate in a given degree to their position in the outside or inside of the yarn; accordingly, when this yarn is strained and its diameter collapses, the inside fibres of hemp bear the greatest strain, and thus they break progressively from the inside.

In the spinning by a mill the fibres are

all brought forward in a position parallel to each other, previously to their receiving their twist. They are consequently all of one length; and, when twisted, the outside fibres are most shortened by forming the same number of spirals round a greater axis than the interior, and thus they must consequently break the first, on the same principle that the outside yarns of strands of ropes manufactured in the old method break before the interior yarns; and consequently with less strain than ropes of the improved principle, where the strands (or immediate component parts of the rope) have been formed in such a manner as that all the yarns shall bear equally at the time of the rope's breaking.

Nevertheless yarns spun by a mill have been found stronger than common yarns, on account of the great evenness with which they are spun; the manual labour in manufacturing is much less than in the common method: but on the other hand there is the expence of machinery, and the greater waste of hemp in preparing it for being drawn out in the progressive stages of its advance to the spindle.

The method invented by Messrs. Chapman differs from both the preceding, in having,

having, by an easy and simple contrivance, the fibres of the hemp are laid in the yarn in such a manner as the yarns themselves are laid in the strands of the rope manufactured on the new principle.

Their machinery consists only of a spindle, divided into two parts, the upper containing apparatus to draw forward the hemp from the spinner with twist sufficient to combine the fibres; which enables them to employ women, children, and invalids, and also to appropriate the rope-ground solely to the purpose of laying ropes.

The part we have described is only an improvement on the methods of spinning, granted to Mr. William Chapman, on the eighth day of November, 1798.

The remaining parts of their invention consist chiefly in the giving from a stationary power internal motion to a loco-motive machine, *viz.* to the roper's sledge, on which the strands and the rope itself are twisted, by which contrivance they are enabled to apply a water-wheel or steam-engine to the whole process of making ropes of all kinds whatever.

MR. HUDDART'S *for* ROPE-MAKING.

For an improved method of registering or forming the strands in the machinery for manufacturing of cordage, granted to Mr. Joseph Huddart, of Islington, on the 20th of August, 1799.

Mr. Huddart has already obtained a patent for registering or forming the strands of cordage, in order to obtain an equal strain upon the yarns. This he effected by an application of the following means:—

First, by keeping the yarns separate from each other, and drawing them from bobbins, which revolve, to keep up the twist whilst the strand is forming.

Secondly, by passing them through a register, which divides them by circular shells of holes; the number in each shell being agreeable to the distance from the centre of the strand, and the angle which the yarns make with a line parallel to it, and which gives them a proper position to enter.

Thirdly, a cylindrical tube which compresses the strand, and maintains a cylindrical figure to its surface.

Fourthly, a gauge to determine the angle which the yarns in the outside shell make with a line parallel to the centre of the strand when registering; and, according to the angle made by the yarns in this shell, the length of all the yarns in the strand will be determined.

Fifthly, by hardening up the strand, and

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thereby increasing the angle in the outside shell, which compensates for the stretching of the yarns and the compression of the strand.

The patent which Mr. H. took out in August, relates to the invention of a machine that may be worked by men or any other power, and by means of which the registering may be commodiously and effectually carried on.

Without plates it will be impossible for us to describe the peculiar contrivance. Those of our readers who are interested will in course consult the specification itself at the proper office.

MR. RAND'S TELESCOPE.

Mr. Cater Rand, for his improved Military and Naval Telescope to ascertain Distances and the Size or Extension of Objects at Sight, by means of a new Micro-metrical adjustment.

This telescope is made refracting, achromatic or reflecting, and the micrometer has four parallel hairs or wires fitted to silver, brass, copper, or other well contrived converging and diverging plates, two of which parallel hairs or wires have a permanent and fixed value, and the other two are valued in proportion to their degree of divergency, measured in parts of a great circle, and are put into motion, governed and regulated by a proper mechanical movement which at one and the same time acts upon the diverging or converging parallel hairs or wires, and gives a vertical motion to a scale by the side of a stationary verniers or nonius index, whose respective divisions are calculated to measure the minutes of a degree of a great circle; the vernier or nonius at the same time performing its proper office, subdivides the minutes of the moving scale into tenths, equal in value to 6" or seconds of a great circle read off from the bottom towards the top of the index scale, placed to the right of the micrometer scale, immediately opposite to which is placed a small lens of sufficient magnifying power for reading of the divisions, and easily directed to its proper focus to suit the eye of the observer.

The whole of the above apparatus (except the lens which is fixed before the index at the distance of half an inch or thereabouts according to its focal distance) is framed together and properly fitted on the eye-tube of the telescope, which being brought to its proper focus in the usual way for viewing objects, is then fitted for observation for measuring the angle subtended by any object for finding its distance by a single observation, if its height or
I size

size be known, or by two observations and the intermediate distance, when neither distance, size, nor height are known but both required, in manner following. If the angle subtended by any object be sought in the table of distances placed on the outside tube of every telescope, and its corresponding tabular number be multiplied by the known size or height of the object in any measure, the distance of the object will be found in the same measure. If the height be required from the known distance, the tabular number corresponding to the angle, as before divided by the distance, will give the height or size, and this by one observation. If the distance and size or height of an object, or both, be required when neither is known, the intermediate distance paced or measured between two stations, multiplied into the larger angle subtended by the object, and that product divided by the

difference of the angles taken at each station or place of observation, will give the distance from the furthest station or place of observation; from which if the intermediate distance be taken, it will leave the distance from the nearest place of observation to the object. Dividing the tabular number as before by either distance corresponding with the subtending angle, will give the size or height of the object.—Hence, at one station or place of observation, the distance of an object may be found if the angle subtended by that object be truly taken, and the size or height be known, and the height or size if the distance be known. Hence also, from two stations, or from two places of observation, and the known intermediate distance, both the distance and height or size of an object may be found when neither of them is known.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE Messrs. Boydells have published the Portrait of Sir John Borlase Warren, with Representations of his Two Naval Victories. Price of the Three *1l. 11s. 6d.*

The Portrait, designed by Mark Oats, Captain of Marines, is said to be a very strong resemblance.

The Woman taken in Adultery, and Tribute Money, by Facius, after Dufart, are almost finished; and the print of *The Ceremony of Swearing in the Lord Mayor at Guildhall*, after the picture by Millar, will be ready for delivery in the course of two or three months.

Of the spirit and taste with which Macklin's numerous publications have been constructed, it is not easy to speak in higher terms than they deserve. In some cases they have not only been creditable to the publisher, but an honour to the country.

The Sixth Number of his Poets, price *3l. 3s.* is just published: the four prints are from the following artists: Constantia by Rigaud; Hamilton's admirable picture from Gray's Elegy; and Scenes from two old Ballads by Bunbury. They are all engraved by Bartolozzi, and possess the usual merit of the first engraver in the world.

Rigaud's Constantia is elegant and classical. Hamilton's picture from Gray's Elegy we have ever considered to be, if not his first in merit, unquestionably equal to any thing he ever painted. He has entered fully into the spirit of the poet, and given to his picture that sober *sombre* hue which is so highly characteristic of the

subject. The scenery is addressed to the mind, and calculated to impress it with the same sentiments that would occur on reading the poem. Bunbury's two designs from old ballads are marked with that simple pathos which the subject requires.

The Happy Re-union.

D. Pelegrini, V. A. pinxit } *1l. 11s. 6d.*
L. Schiavonetti, V. A. sculpt.

This is the apotheosis of the Capets, and in point of engraving is a very fine print, but in some respects the original from which it is copied is faulty. The figure of the Queen is extremely inelegant. Of the figure of Louis the painter appears to have made as much as he could, but the head is so heavy that it could not have been animated even by the pencil of Vandyke. The Dauphin, brought to his parents by a Guardian Spirit, is most happily conceived, and gives great interest to the composition. The clouds are crowded with celestial inhabitants, who, with songs and choral symphonies, circle his throne rejoicing. We must again repeat that in the engraving there is no fault; it is exceedingly rich and harmonious; a grand breadth of unbroke nlight displays a striking whole, and renders it so attractive that it cannot be passed without notice. It is published by Schiavonetti.

The Apotheosis of Louis XVI. Hamilton, R. A. pinxit. Bartolozzi, R. A. sculpt. Price *1l. 11s. 6d.* In colours, *3l. 3s.*

This is precisely in the same point of time as the print by Pelegrini, but in many respects

respects inferior. The female figure behind the king's chair, whether intended for Pallas or Minerva, has certainly no proper business in that situation: it gives the idea of Minerva, who, among angels, does not seem in her proper place. Though the design cannot be much praised, there is a certain sweetness in whatever BARTOLOZZI puts his hand to, which will lift even common place into some consequence.

A whole length portrait of Suwarrow, painted by Singleton from a drawing *ad vivum* by lieutenant Biskeranini, of the Waldeck dragoons. Engraved by H. Gillebank, 24 by 18. Price 1l. 1s. mezzotinto. Of this very remarkable character this is said to be a striking likeness.

The Return off Camperdown; *Whitcomb* pinx, Hillyer sculpt: is a very fine print in the chalk manner.

Going out for Milk, and Returning with Milk; painted by F. Wheatley: engraved by C. Turner: mezzotinto: are a pair of very pretty prints. In these little simple subjects Wheatley is singularly happy.

The painter Bury, at Rome, wishes to sell his two large Cartons of Rubens, at 100 ducats each, to extricate himself from some pecuniary embarrassments; he is also desirous of disposing of several original designs, and numerous copies of generally admired paintings.

Prince Aldobrandini has sold his Christ, by Leonardo da Vinci, along with his whole gallery, to Mr. Day and Mr. Fagan, two English painters settled at Rome, for 5000 scudi. Mr. Fagan has also purchased from Prince Altieri two beautiful pictures by Claude de Lorraine.

Among the works of art which have been carried from Turin to Paris, is the famous Table of Isis, a monument of Bronze, so called from being believed to represent many of the ceremonies performed in honour of Isis. It was originally discovered at Rome by labourers employed in digging in the gardens of the house of Cafarelli. The learned Cardinal Bembo purchased it, and on his death bequeathed

it to the Duchess of Mantua, in whose possession it remained until Mantua was taken by the Germans; when the soldiers who seized it as their booty, endeavoured to tear from it the silver threads of which the figures are composed; but finding that impracticable, they resolved to sell the table by the pound to the Piedmontese, and by them it was purchased, and afterwards presented to the Duke of Savoy. For very many years it was thrown by neglected in a corner of the hall in the ducal palace at Turin, and considered as a common piece of furniture, until it was happily seen by the learned Montfaucon, who, inspecting it with the eye of genius and taste, discovered its beauties; and, by describing them, gave it such value to the proprietor, that he caused it to be removed to a more respectable situation in the palace, where, with the sanction of so great a name as that of Montfaucon, it attracted so much attention, and acquired such consequence, that several English travellers who saw it wished to purchase it, and at almost any price: it is even asserted that offers were more than once made of an equal weight in gold. The time when it was made has not yet been ascertained.

The Madona of Loretto (Our Lady of Loretto) has changed the *Casa santa* for a place upon a table in the cabinet of antiquities at Paris, and is described by a traveller, who lately saw her in her new residence, as a very shapeless figure, with fingers preposterously long, black with smock, and mutilated and damaged in several parts.

The famous statue of Pallas, which was dug up in the vicinity of *Veletri*, in Italy, has also been transported to Paris. By those travellers who have seen it (and many of them are men of judgment and taste) it is described as equal to the beautiful Apollo of the Vatican; it is uncommonly well preserved, having lost only two fingers; the head is exquisitely beautiful, and the general air in the very first stile of grandeur and elegance. It is 14 Roman palms high.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

ACUTE DISEASES.		N ^o . of Cases.		N ^o . of Cases.	
TYPHUS mitior	-	6	Cough	-	16
Pneumonic Inflammation	-	4	Hæmoptoe	-	3
Catarrh	-	10	Pleurodyne	-	2
Peripneumonia notha	-	7	Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	5
Acute Rheumatism	-	4	Hydrothorax	-	4
CHRONIC DISEASES.			Gastrodynia	-	5
Cough with Dyspnoea	-	20	Dyspepsia	-	7
			Anorexia	-	2
				12	Diarrhœa

Diarrhœa -	-	-	5	<i>The DISEASES and CASUALTIES from December 11, 1798, to December 11, 1799.</i>	
Dysentery -	-	-	2		
Enterodynia -	-	-	3	ABORTIVE and Stilborn	
Hæmorrhoids -	-	-	2	Absecess	
Procidencia Ani -	-	-	1	Aged	
Abortus -	-	-	1	Ague	
Menorrhagia -	-	-	2	Apoplexy and Suddenly	
Amenorrhœa -	-	-	3	Asthma and Phthisick	
Fluor Albus -	-	-	3	Bedridden	
Gravel -	-	-	1	Bleeding	
Icterus -	-	-	1	Brain Fever	
Dropfy -	-	-	3	Bursten and Rupture	
Anasarca -	-	-	4	Cancer	
Hemiplegia -	-	-	1	Childbed	
Epilepsia -	-	-	1	Colds	
Hysteria -	-	-	2	Colic, Gripes, and Twisting in the Guts	
Chronic Rheumatism -	-	-	13	Consumption	
Scrophula -	-	-	4	Convulsions	
Prurigo -	-	-	2	Cough and Hooping-Cough	
PUERPERAL DISEASES.				Cramp	
Milk Fever -	-	-	2	Croup	
Ephemera -	-	-	3	Diabetes	
Dolores post partum -	-	-	5	Dropfy	
INFANTILE DISEASES.				Ear ache	
Measles -	-	-	4	Eaten by Lice	
Hooping-Cough -	-	-	2	Evil	
Ophthalmia -	-	-	2	Falling Sicknefs	
Dentition -	-	-	2	Fevers of all kinds	
Convulsio -	-	-	2	Fistula	
Vermes -	-	-	2	Flux	
A considerable proportion of the diseases contained in the foregoing list had their seat in the chest; and, as it might well be expected, their number was increased, and the symptoms of them were aggravated, by the late severity of the weather. The degree of cold, though not so intense, nor of so long duration, as in the last winter, yet gave rise to a large number of these complaints. Cough, dyspnœa, catarrh, and peripneumony, have been attended with very severe symptoms, and have proved, in many instances, unusually tedious and obstinate. Peripneumonia notha has very frequently occurred in persons far advanced in life, and in a number of cases has proved fatal.				French Pox	
				Gout	
				Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	
				Grief	
				Headmouldhot, Horse-shoe-head, and	
				Water in the Head	
				Jaundice	
				Jaw Locked	
				Imposthume	
				Inflammation	
				Itch	
				Leprosy	
				Livergrown	
				Lunatic	
				Measles	
				Miscarriage	
				Mortification	
				Palpitation of the Heart	
				Palsy	
				Pleurisy	
				Quinsy	
				Rash	
				Rheumatism	
				Scurvy	
				Small Pox	
				Sore Throat	
				Sores and Ulcers	
				Spasm	
				Stoppage in the Stomach	
				St. Vitus's Dance	
				Swelling	
				Swine Pox	
				Teeth	
				Thrush	
				Tumor in the Womb	
				Vomiting and Looseness	
				Worms	

Bit by a Mad Dog	-	-	2
Broken Limbs	-	-	4
Bruised	-	-	2
Burnt	-	-	13
Drowned	-	-	99
Excessive Drinking	-	-	5
Executed*	-	-	12
Found Dead	-	-	10
Fractured	-	-	2
Frightened	-	-	2
Frozen	-	-	2
Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	-	-	64
Killed themselves	-	-	28
Murdered	-	-	3
Poisoned	-	-	6
Scalded	-	-	2
Shot	-	-	1
Smothered	-	-	1
Starved	-	-	4
Suffocated	-	-	7

Total 269

* There have been executed in Middlesex and Surry 25; of which Number 12 only have been reported to be buried as such within the Bills of Mortality.

CHRISTENED.			
Males	-	-	10087
Females	-	-	8883
In all			18970
BURIED.			
Males	-	-	9046
Females	-	-	9088
In all			18134

WHEREOF HAVE DIED.			
Under Two Years of Age	-	-	5211
Between Two and Five	-	-	1790
Five and Ten	-	-	644
Ten and Twenty	-	-	573
Twenty and Thirty	-	-	1299
Thirty and Forty	-	-	1724
Forty and Fifty	-	-	1924
Fifty and Sixty	-	-	1758
Sixty and Seventy	-	-	1565
Seventy and Eighty	-	-	1125
Eighty and Ninety	-	-	456
Ninety and a Hundred	-	-	63
A Hundred	-	-	
A Hundred and One	-	-	2
A Hundred and Five	-	-	
A Hundred and Eight	-	-	
A Hundred and Seventeen	-	-	
Decreased in the Burials this Year, 21.			

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Dec. and the 20th of Jan. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALCOCK, Halifax, money-scrivener. (Mr. Sykes, New-inn)
 Appleyard, Tob. Leeds. (J. Lambert, Hutton-garden)
 Abernethy, J. and F. Henderson, Lothbury, merchants. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederick's-place)
 Burt, Elias, Poole. (Scott and Landon, St. Mildred-court, Poultry)
 Berkeley, Worcester, money-scrivener. (H. Barker, esq. Gray's-inn)
 Bridges, Theo. Colchester, inn-keeper. (Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings)
 Cook, Wm. King Street, Southwark, coach-maker. (Crossfield and Co. Salisbury-street, Strand)
 Collier, Wm. Reading, carpenter. (G. Edmonds, Lincoln's-inn)
 Dawkins, James, City-road, stable-keeper. (Mr. Robinson, jun. Temple)
 Denton, John Haycroft, Huddersfield. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
 Dixon, Charles, Fenchurch-street, brush-maker. (Mr. Roberts, Ely-place)
 Denton, Tho. Huddersfield. (Cardale and Co. Gray's-inn)
 Edwards and Purl, Red Lion-street, Southwark, corn-factors. (Mr. Batchelor, Clement's-inn)
 French, John, Dover, apothecary. (Mr. Knocker, Dover)
 Fowle, Sil. W. Rainham, miller and baker. (S. King, Litcham, Norfolk)
 Fletcher, T. Fair Coats, dimity-manufacturer. (Ellis, Curstons-street)
 Graham, W. P. Bread-street, merchant. (Geo. Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square)
 Glover and Williams, Bangor, dealers. (Charles Barrett, Manchester)
 Guest, H. Blackman-street, oilman. (Stratton, Shoreditch)
 Hill, Peter, Piccadilly, upholsterer. (Mr. Robinson, Charter-house-street)
 Pereira and Castellain, Old Bethlem, merchants. (Douce and Co. Fenchurch-buildings)
 Page, T. Thavies-inn, warehouseman. (Wortham, Castle-street, Holborn)
 Reynolds, Tho. Newgate-street, muslin-manufacturer. (Mr. Wild, Warwick-square)
 Ruff, Humph. Worcester, glover. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
 Stacey, Geo. Basingstoke, grocer. (M. Greene, Basingstoke)
 Shivers, Tho. Nicholas-lane, merchant. (Mr. Davenport, Gray's-square)
 Smith, Jonath. Fore-street, gold-beater. (Wadefon and Co. Austin-friars)

Sizer, J. Maningtree, grocer. (J. Ambrose, Mitley, Essex)
 Stubbs, J. Highley, inn-keeper. (Robins, Gray's-inn-place)
 Wright, John, St. James's-street, sword-cutler. (Mr. Barker, Thanet-place)
 Woolley, James, Romford, saddler, &c. (Mr. Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings)
 Walford, Foy, Manchester, muslin-manufacturer. (W. and S. Edge, Manchester)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderton, John, Salthurst, Suffolk, Feb. 25
 Anson, Wm. L. Pontefract, brandy-merchant, Jan. 8
 Aldus, Jon. Cow cross, victualler, Feb. 15
 Bovell, Michael, W. Smithfield, ironmonger, Jan. 1
 Beetham, Nath. Sloane-street, smith, Feb. 7
 Barker, Tho. Lane-end, Staff. potter, Jan. 18
 Bagley, R. Mortlake, gardener, Jan. 21
 Bailey, Geo. Mark-lane, mealman, Jan. 30
 Budd, Wm. Uxbridge, inn-holder, Feb. 4
 Bunn, Tho. Piccadilly, butcher, Jan. 30
 Brooke, John, Aston, Warwickshire, dealer, Feb. 12
 Brown, T. Chesterfield, merchant, Jan. 20
 Curry, James, Strand, hofier, Feb. 7
 Chaplin, Wm. Watlington, Oxfordshire, laceman, Feb. 4
 Cafe, T. and C. Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 28
 Crane, C. T. Bow-lane, merchant, Feb. 14
 Cottrel, Jos. Walfall, draper, April 27
 Dickson, Wm. Stamford, linen-draper, Feb. 4
 Etches, Wm. Northampton, grocer, Jan. 21
 Eaves, Rich. Sarchole, Yardley, Worcestershire, mealman, Jan. 23
 Forbes and Tomkins, Lad-lane, warehousemen, Jan. 22
 Forster, Geo. John-street, Marybone, smith, Feb. 11
 Farmer, Wm. Shrewsbury, mercer, &c. Feb. 6
 Francis, T. Bewdley, linen-draper, Jan. 28. (final)
 Gilmore, Walt. Marlbro', grocer, Jan. 27
 Grellier and Nicholls, Crown-street, Shoreditch, feather-makers, Feb. 4
 Gouch, John, Wal-hamfow, insurance-broker, Feb. 1
 Gilbert, Rob. Reading, draper, Jan. 28
 Gibbon and Johnson, Lawrence-lane, bankers, Feb. 4
 Ginger, Rich. Queenhithe, salter, Feb. 8
 Gaunt, James, Manchester, woollen-draper, Feb. 24
 Huddon, Tho. Little James street, Holborn, hackneyman, Jan. 28
 Haworth, E. J. and J. Hampstead, &c. calico-printers, Feb. 11
 Higgs, John, Hay, Breconshire, malster, Feb. 4
 Heere, M. Kingdon-on-Hull, grocer, Jan. 20
 Jones, Wm. Wolverhampton, brewer, Feb. 15
 Ibbotson, C. and C. Holborn, stable-keepers, Feb. 8

Jolly, T. W. Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker, Jan. 30. (final)
 Jee, E. Birmingham, engraver, Jan. 17
 Knight, Gun-dock, Wapping, sail-cloth-maker, Feb. 4
 Leggatt, Rich. Penton, Mewsey, Woolstapler, Jan. 11
 Leigh, J. E. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 13
 Leton, John, Bridge-street, Westminster, hofier, Feb. 7
 Lodge, Tho. Jun. Dogmersfield, brewer, Feb. 3
 Munday, Ann, Turk's Head, Strand, Jan. 22
 Michell, Matt. John-street Adelphi, broker, Feb. 4
 Musgrave, Eli, Leeds, Ruff-merchant, Jan. 24
 Milward, James, Conisbrough, malter, Jan. 24
 M'Mullin, J. B. Newk. St. George's, money-scrivener, Jan. 30
 Moore, Walter, Manchester, taylor, Jan. 29
 Moses, Solomon, Rosemary-lane, saleiman, Feb. 8
 Masterman, James, Bucklersbury, Feb. 15
 Mitchell, C. Lombard-street, merchant, Jan. 30
 Needham, Cha. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Jan. 21
 Orcherd, Jos. Copenhagen-house, victualler, Feb. 1
 Priddle and Osborn, Snow-hill, cheese-mongers, Jan. 21
 Polchampton, Tho. Eaton, Bucks, grocer, Feb. 15
 Phillips, Rich. Tottenham-street, hackneyman, Jan. 22
 Partridge and Illiffe, Friday-street, carriers, Feb. 4

Palin, W. Hockliffe, inn-holder, Jan. 20. (final)
 Ripley, Rob. Leeds, shoe-maker, Jan. 11
 Reynolds, B. Blackfriars-road, linen-draper, Jan. 25
 Rawlins, Tho. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 27
 Rose, Wm. Holborn, haberdasher, Feb. 7
 Ross, A. G. Russell-street, E. Comsbury, army-clothier, Dec. 28, 1799
 Sykes, John, Manchester, fusian-manufacturer, Feb. 4
 Sadler, Francis, Kensington, victualler, Jan. 28
 Stock, Wm. Bishopgate-street, linen-draper, Jan. 28
 Scott, Geo. Hatton-garden, builder, Jan. 11
 Smith, Jos. Leyland, Lancashire, grocer, Jan. 22
 Swan, Tho. Manchester, liquor-merchant, Jan. 31
 Standerwick, Mark, Great Warner-street, distiller, Feb. 7
 Saurbrey, Louisa, Strand, furrier, Jan. 25
 Taylor, R. High-street, Southwark, linen-draper, Jan. 21
 Tanner, Wm. Paddington, smith, Jan. 30
 Terry, John, Wimbledon, bricklayer, Jan. 22
 Terry, R. Huddersfield, mercer, Jan. 28. (final)
 Wollaston and Upjohn, Holborn-bridge, distillers, Jan. 23
 Webster, Joseph, Thorne, Yorkshire, dealer, Jan. 31
 Wells, John, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 7
 Wagster, Jos. Old Ford, coal-merchant, Feb. 25

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1800.

BEFORE we commence our monthly summary of public events for the year 1800, it may not be amiss to present our readers with a short retrospect of the eventful proceedings that occurred on the theatre of war, during the preceding one; this, by connecting the past with the present, will enable us in some measure to guess relative to the future.

The treaties of Leoben and Campo Formio, if they did not wholly annihilate, at least abated for a time, the intenseness of the contest produced by the French Revolution. The ephemeral peace between the Emperor of Germany and the Directorial Government, in the mean time, afforded an opportunity for Bonaparte to transport his veteran legions to Egypt, whence he seemed, on the first prospect of success, to meditate a formidable attack on the British dominions in Asia. But the memorable defeat at Aboukir, and the declaration of war on the part of the Ottoman Porte, soon changed the scene, and instead of being able to aid the views and support the pretensions of Tippoo Sultan, we beheld the conqueror of Alexandria and Cairo, the victor in so many skirmishes and battles, against Turks, Arabs, and Mamelukes, at one time foiled before Acre, and at another eagerly seizing an opportunity of flying from an apparently devoted army, whose ranks had been thinned and dispirited, by fatigue, disease, and the sword.

Notwithstanding the gross impolicy of permitting such a large body of troops, and so experienced and fortunate a commander to leave Europe, yet the year 1799 seemed to be ushered in under fortunate auspices to France, and the most unhappy pretexts on the part of her enemies. So formidable had the republican arms become in Italy, that the King of Sardinia

was reduced to the cruel necessity of formally renouncing the sovereignty of Piedmont in the month of January, and retiring with his family and adherents to the island whence he derived his title.

The King of Naples too, who had once more tried his fortune in the field, and been prevailed upon to confide the command of his troops to General Mack, after experiencing some short gleams of success, and even obtaining possession of Rome, was obliged to yield to the superior discipline of the enemy, and take refuge in the island of Sicily.

France was thus enabled to give the law to Italy; but the face of public affairs was doomed to assume a sudden and unexpected change on the Continent. The Emperor Paul, being assured of a subsidy from the King of Great Britain, had negotiated a treaty of alliance with the Ottoman Porte, and given orders for a body of troops to march into the heart of Germany. No sooner did the French Directory perceive a new enemy about to take the field, than they issued orders to invade the Empire anew. Accordingly, on the first of March, their grand army crossed the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Kehl, under command of General Jourdan, with the avowed intention of forcing the Diet of Ratisbon to declare against the march of the Russian troops. Nearly about the same time, General Bernadotte at the head of an army of observation passed the Rhine at Waldeck, invested Phillipsburg, and summoned that fortress to surrender; while General Ney sent a similar summons to Mannheim, which immediately opened its gates to him.

Notwithstanding these proceedings, the French ambassadors at the Congress of Rastadt had declared to the Deputation of the Empire, as well as to the Imperial Minister,

Minister, the Count de Lehrbach, that these hostile movements were undertaken with no other view than to prevent the interference of the Court of Petersburg, and accelerate a general peace.

The Cabinet of Vienna being now certain of the co-operation of the Russians, the Imperial army under the command of the Archduke Charles crossed the Lech on the fourth of March; and a renewal of the bloody war that has so long desolated Europe, from that moment became inevitable.

Fortune at first seemed to declare in favour of the French; for a body of troops belonging to that nation having passed through Schaffhausen towards Suabia, an Austrian General, after an ineffectual attempt to oppose them, was defeated and taken prisoner along with three thousand of his men. They were also successful during a short period in Italy, as the whole of Tuscany was occupied by their troops, and Florence, its capital, with all the exquisite works of art, collected by the Princes of the house of Medicis, fell into their hands.

A fatal reverse, however, speedily ensued. The Directory had not only neglected the army of Italy, but even disorganised it by the arrest of Championnet, the commander in chief. In consequence of these gross oversights, General Kray on the fifth of April came up with and beat the French in an engagement near Verona. On the fourteenth of the same month, Field Marshal Suwarrow arrived, with the first column of the Russians, and from that moment the affairs of France took a new and disastrous turn.

Mirandola was the first place that surrendered to the combined army, and Mantua was soon after invested by General Kray, to whom it surrendered after a disgraceful resistance.

On the twenty-fourth, the Austro-Russian troops passed the Oglio, and pushed the French before them; they then crossed the Adda, and Suwarrow, at the battle of Cassano, overcame Moreau on the twenty-seventh: and so decisive indeed was the victory, that General Serrurier and three thousand men were taken prisoners, and Milan opened its gates to the conqueror. Piedmont next became the theatre of hostilities; and the French, notwithstanding the efforts of Moreau, Macdonald, and Joubert, soon beheld themselves stripped of their strong-holds, deprived of all their garrisons, and were obliged successively to abandon the whole of Italy; Genoa and a small portion of the adjoining territory only excepted.

On the side of Switzerland, the affairs of the republicans at first wore a less disastrous aspect, Massena having obtained some slight advantages. These, however, were soon counter-balanced by new events; that general being obliged to abandon Zurich, which was immediately occupied by the Austrian troops under Hotze.

Unluckily for the allies, it was now determined, that Suwarrow, who had been hitherto uniformly victorious, should change the scene of action, and, leaving the plains of Italy, penetrate into Switzerland, whence he was to drive the French back on their own territories.

The Directory, being fully aware that such an event must prove fatal to their cause, instantly reinforced their troops in that country, and made every preparation for a vigorous defence. Massena at the same time displayed a consummate genius for military affairs, and evinced uncommon talents in all his enterprizes. Knowing, that, if he permitted Suwarrow to effect a junction with the troops already acting against him, he would be inevitably overpowered, he determined to attack the latter; and in a variety of actions during four whole days continued to give complete overthrows to the Austrian and Russian armies, many thousands being killed and taken prisoners; while the brave general who commanded them fell in the field of battle.

On the arrival of Suwarrow, that experienced commander found his plans frustrated, his allies dismayed, and his own army dispirited, by the rapid and successful movements of his more fortunate antagonist. In consequence of these disastrous events he was under the necessity of withdrawing into Germany, and during his memorable retreat, over mountains covered with snow, and through roads nearly impassable for a single battalion, he experienced more loss but less dishonour, than would have ensued after a signal defeat.

In the mean time Great Britain did not fail, as usual, to do every thing that could be expected of herself and allies. The English cabinet had dispatched an enterprising commander * to the Archipelago, in the latter end of 1798; and, in concert with the Turks, he contrived a few months after, to foil Bonaparte in Syria. The King of Naples was maintained in the possession of Sicily by means of a British squadron. Capua, Gaeta, Naples, Civita Vecchia, and even Rome, were con-

* Sir Sidney Smith.

quered through the assistance of our naval forces in the Mediterranean: while Lord Keith made a bold but ineffectual attempt to come up with the French and Spanish fleets, on their return to Brest. The same cabinet meditated a powerful diversion on the side of Holland. A numerous fleet, with a considerable body of troops on board, accordingly sailed from the Kentish coast, on the 13th of August, and anchored off the Texel. Sir Ralph Abercrombie having effected a landing, after a slight resistance, took possession of the Helder, while seven Dutch men of war, and thirteen Indiamen and transports, were seized in the *Nieu Diep*; twelve more Dutch Ships, under the command of Story, in a short time after also surrendered to Admiral Mitchell.

No sooner had the English army been joined by a body of Russian troops, and headed by the Duke of York, than an attack was made on the enemy's lines, and Alkmaar taken after a severe and bloody contest.

In the course of a few days his Royal Highness attempted the enemy's entrenchments at Beverwick: but, notwithstanding some partial advantages, it was at length found necessary not only to fall back, but also to abandon all the posts occupied before.

As the French army under General Brune increased daily, and it began to be foreseen that many difficulties might attend a re-embarkation, it was at length deemed most advisable to enter into a convention with the enemy, in consequence of which the enterprize was wholly abandoned, and a body of 8000 French prisoners in England was agreed to be delivered up without exchange. To the honour of both nations, this agreement seems to have been kept inviolate.

But if the expedition of the British troops in Holland proved unfortunate, the British name had, in the mean time, acquired a new lustre, and our territories a fresh accession, in another and a more distant quarter of the globe. Tippoo, trusting to the promises of the French, dazzled by their offers of assistance, and founding his immediate hopes, perhaps, on the progress of their arms in Egypt, was making every preparation for a new war, infinitely more formidable than that which he had before waged; as he expected to be supported by a large body of European allies. He was anticipated however in his projects by the vigilant activity of the British government in Asia, which ordered a large army into the field, before

he had completed his plans. The first intimation that arrived in Europe of these events was received by means of an overland dispatch, announcing the defeat of the Sultan's troops on the 15th of March, and their subsequent retreat towards Seringapatam. Advices were brought soon after, that the capital of the Mysore had fallen into our hands in consequence of an assault, in which the Prince himself lost his life; and in the beginning of December, we learned that a partition of his dominions had taken place, in consequence of which we had added greatly to our own territories, and placed a grandson of the prince deposed by Hyder Ally, on the vacant throne, assigning at the same time a certain portion of the dominions of his ancestors for the maintenance of his family and the support of his court.

Having thus taken a rapid survey of public affairs, so far as military operations are concerned, we shall now resume our historical summary of the events of a recent date, commencing with the month of December.

FRANCE.

We noticed in our last, that a new constitution was about to be presented, and this has since actually taken place. It is prefaced by a declaration that, "the French Republic is one and indivisible," that "every man born or residing in France, of twenty-one years of age, who is inscribed on the civic register of his *commune*, and who has lived during one year within the territory of the republic, is a French citizen." A continued residence of ten years gives the same right to a foreigner, and this right is lost to either

1. By naturalisation in any other country.

2. By the acceptance of either a place or a pension from another government.

3. By affiliation with any foreign corporation that implies distinction of birth.

And 4. By condemnation to infamous or corporal punishments.

A suspension ensues:

1. By bankruptcy.

2. By succession in part or in whole to the property of a bankrupt.

3. By domestic servitude.

And 4. By a state of judicial interdiction, accusation, or contumacy.

In respect to the elections, each commune shall choose a list of candidates equal to one-tenth of its number, and this tenth shall select a tenth of themselves. A departmental list is also to be kept, out of which the public functionaries of the department are to be chosen.

There

There is a **CONSERVATIVE SENATE** of eighty members, each of whom shall be forty years of age at least, and these shall not be removed during life; on the other hand, they are ineligible for any other public function whatever. The legislative power shall not promulge any new laws, until the projects of them shall have been proposed by the Government, communicated to the **Tribunate**, and decreed by the **Legislative Body**.

The **TRIBUNATE** is composed of one hundred members, each of whom shall be at least thirty-five years of age. A fifth is to be renewed yearly. It is to discuss the projects of every new law, and votes either the adoption or rejection; it is also to superintend public affairs, correct abuses, and ameliorate all the branches of the administration.

The **LEGISLATIVE BODY** is composed of three hundred members, each of whom shall be at least thirty years of age; a fifth is renewed yearly.

The government is confided to **THREE CONSULS**, nominated for ten years, and indefinitely re-eligible; the First Consul possesses certain functions and attributes peculiar to himself. He promulges the laws, nominates and revokes the members of the council of state, appoints ambassadors, military and naval officers, all judges, whether civil or criminal, except justices of the peace, and judges of cassation: but he shall not revoke the powers of the said judges.

Bonaparte, having thus overturned that very government which he himself had not only supported, but sworn to protect, and imposed a constitution which, without seating him on the throne, confers a degree of power nearly bordering on the despotism of the ancient Bourbons, immediately nominated the new members, and installed the council of state. Instead of the former oaths of "hatred to kings," and "hatred of monarchy in France," the council enjoined the substitution of the following simple formula: "I promise to be faithful to the constitution."

A decree was soon after passed allowing the freedom of worship, and the cruel law of the 4th of September, by which Barthélemy and Carnot, the Directors, several deputies, and a number of printers and editors, had been condemned to transportation without a previous trial, was repealed. Some exceptions were however made, in respect to Ramel, Pichegru, &c.

On the 26th of December, the thirty-seven members of the late legislature, who had been at first sentenced to banishment

to Guinea, and were afterwards placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Police, were set at liberty. Two days after this, the Consul announced to the **Conservative Senate**, "That the government had been installed, and that they would employ, under every circumstance, all their sources and means, to destroy the spirit of faction, to create public spirit, and to consolidate that constitution which is the object of the wishes of the French people."

On the same day, Bonaparte signified to General Angereau, that he had appointed him to the important station of commander in chief of the French army in Batavia. In the letter written by him on this occasion, after stating "that the glory of the republic was the fruit of the blood shed by their comrades," he desires him in all the acts originating from his command, to show himself superior to "those miserable disputes of public assemblies, which had for ten years past convulsed France." He concludes with this memorable expression: "Should circumstances compel me to carry on the war *myself*, be assured that I will not suffer you to remain in Holland, and that I shall never forget the glorious action of Castiglione."

The first sitting of the **Tribunate** took place January the first, under the presidency of Daunou, two-thirds of the members being present. Penierès, on this occasion, made a long oration in favour of the First Consul, whose moderation he praised, and whose earnest desire he said it was "to put an end to the cruel war that has for so many years desolated Europe."

In the first sitting of the **Legislative Body**, which occurred on the same day, the members, who had assembled at one o'clock, in the hall formerly occupied by the Council of Five Hundred, nominated Perrin *des Vosges* president. Divisions had been previously made on each side of the bar for the orators of the **Tribunate** and the Government, and the places to be occupied by them were covered with red cloth. On the circular altar, in the middle, was placed an open book with the following words in letters of gold, "French Republic—Constitution of the eighth year."

After some disputes about the oath, and a few regulations relative to the internal police, the assembly adjourned until next morning, when three counsellors of state presented projects of two laws, the first relative to the intercourse between the various public bodies, and the second concerning the redemption and alienation of the rents due to the republic, which are

now valued at fifteen years purchase, a tenth payable within three decades, and the remainder in three separate installments, at the end of six, twelve, and eighteen months.

One of the first acts of power on the part of General Bonaparte was, to dispatch an *aide-de-camp* to the King of Prussia announcing the late changes.

He also liberated several imprisoned priests and nobles, and exhibited the most ardent desire to enter into a treaty with the insurgents in the interior; in consequence of which, a suspension of hostilities immediately ensued; but their terms, from a consciousness of their own power, were said to be of an extravagant nature, and hostilities have ere this, most probably, recommenced.

Previously to this event, a proclamation was issued from "the Consuls of the Republic to the Inhabitants of the departments of the West," in which, after stating "that an impious war was threatened to be kindled a second time," they observe, that they do not wish to employ force until they had first exhausted all the means of persuasion. They at the same time promise liberty of worship, and inform them that the destructive laws relative to hostages and the forced loan have been repealed. "The ministers of a God of Peace, are called on to promote reconciliation and concord," and they are desired "to speak to the hearts of the people the language which they have learned in the school of their master."

A decree is annexed to this proclamation requiring

1. All the insurgents to separate within the space of one decade.
2. To deliver up their arms and cannon of every kind, particularly those furnished by England.
3. A complete amnesty for all past offences is held out.

And 4. Such of the communes as shall persist in rebellion, shall be declared by General Hedouville, who has been lately replaced by General Brune, out of the constitution, and treated as the enemies of the French people.

The late change in the government being considered by the Senate of Hamburg, as a favourable opportunity for obtaining forgiveness, it immediately addressed a long and laboured apology to "the Consuls" relative to Napper Tandy and his associates, in which they remark, "that their ruin and utter annihilation would have been the inevitable consequence of a refusal."

The following note contains the answer transmitted :

BONAPARTE, First Consul of the Republic, to the Burgomasters and Senate of the Free and Imperial City of Hamburg.

Paris, 9th Nivose, (8th year.)

WE have received your letter, gentlemen; it is no justification of your conduct.

It is by courage and virtue alone that States are preserved; cowardice and vice prove their ruin.

You have violated the laws of hospitality: Such a violation would not have taken place among the barbarian hordes of the desert. Your fellow citizens will impute it to you, as an eternal reproach.

The two unfortunate men will die illustrious; but their blood will be a source of greater evils to their prosecutors than could be brought upon them by whole armies.

BONAPARTE, First Consul.
H. B. MARET, Secretary, &c.

But of all the events that have lately occurred in France, no one so nearly interests this country, as the recent attempt, on the part of the new government, to enter into a negotiation with his Majesty's Ministers.

Here follows the correspondence, which renders all observations on our part needless.

MY LORD,

I Dispatch, by order of General Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, a messenger to London; he is the bearer of a letter from the First Consul of the Republic to his Majesty the King of England. I request you to give the necessary orders, that he may be enabled to deliver it directly into your own hands. This step, in itself, announces the importance of its object.

Accept, my Lord, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, the 5th Nivose, 8th year of the French Republic, (Dec. 25th 1799.)

French Republic—Sovereignty of the People—
Liberty—Equality.

Bonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, to his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Paris, 5th Nivose, 8th Year of the Republic.

CALLED by the wishes of the French nation to occupy the first magistracy of the Republic, I think it proper, on entering into office, to make a direct communication of it to your Majesty.

The war, which for eight years has ravaged the four quarters of the world, must it be eternal? Are there no means of coming to an understanding?

How can the two most enlightened nations of

of Europe, powerful and strong beyond what their safety and independence require, sacrifice to ideas of vain greatness the benefits of commerce, internal prosperity, and the happiness of families? How is it that they do not feel that Peace is of the first necessity, as well as of the first glory?

These sentiments cannot be foreign to the heart of your Majesty, who reigns over a free nation, and with the sole view of rendering it happy.

Your Majesty will only see, in this overture, my sincere desire to contribute efficaciously, for a second time, to a general pacification by a step, speedy, entirely of confidence, and disengaged from those forms which necessary perhaps to disguise the dependence of weak states, prove only in those which are strong the mutual desire of deceiving each other.

France and England, by the abuse of their strength, may still, for a long time, for the misfortune of all nations, retard the period of their being exhausted.—But I will venture to say, the fate of all civilized nations is attached to the termination of a war which involves the whole world.

(Signed)

BONAPARTE.

SIR, *Downing-street, Jan. 4, 1800.*

I HAVE received and laid before the King the two letters which you have transmitted to me; and his Majesty, seeing no reason to depart from those forms which have long been established in Europe, for transacting business with Foreign States, has commanded me, to return in his name the Official Answer which I send you herewith inclosed. I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. at Paris.

NOTE.

THE King has given frequent proofs of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of secure and permanent tranquillity in Europe. He neither is, nor has been, engaged in any contest for a vain and false glory. He has had no other view than that of maintaining, against all aggression, the rights and happiness of his subjects. For these he has contended against an unprovoked attack; and for the same objects he is still obliged to contend; nor can he hope that this necessity could be removed by entering, at the present moment, into negotiation with those whom a fresh revolution has so recently placed in the exercise of power in France.—Since no real advantage can arise from such negotiation to the great and desirable object of general peace, until it shall distinctly appear that those causes have ceased to operate, which originally produced the war, and by which it has since been protracted, and, in more than

one instance, renewed.—The same system to the prevalence of which France justly ascribes all her present miseries, is that which has also involved the rest of Europe in a long and destructive warfare, of a nature long since unknown to the practice of civilized nations.

For the extension of this system, and for the extermination of all established Governments, the resources of France have from year to year, and in the midst of the most unparalleled distress, been lavished and exhausted. To this indiscriminate spirit of destruction, the Netherlands, the United Provinces, the Swiss Cantons, (his Majesty's ancient friends and allies) have successively been sacrificed. Germany has been ravaged; Italy, though now rescued from its invaders, has been made the scene of unbounded rapine and anarchy. His Majesty has himself been compelled to maintain an arduous and burthensome contest for the independence and existence of his kingdoms.

Nor have these calamities been confined to Europe alone: they have been extended to the most distant quarters of the world, and even to countries so remote both in situation and interest from the present contest, that the very existence of such war was perhaps unknown to those who found themselves suddenly involved in all its horrors.—While such a system continues to prevail, and while the blood and treasure of a numerous and powerful nation can be lavished in its support, experience has shewn that no defence, but that of open and steady hostility, can be availing. The most solemn treaties have only prepared the way for fresh aggression; and it is to a determined resistance alone that is now due whatever remains in Europe of stability for property, for personal liberty, for social order, or for the free exercise of religion.

For the security, therefore, of those essential objects, his Majesty cannot place his reliance on the mere renewal of general professions of pacific dispositions. Such professions have been repeatedly held out by all those who have successively directed the resources of France to the destruction of Europe; and whom the present rulers have declared to have been all, from the beginning, and uniformly, incapable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace.—Greatly, indeed, will his Majesty rejoice, whenever it shall appear that the danger to which his own dominions and those of his allies have been so long exposed, has really ceased; whenever he shall be satisfied that the necessity of resistance is at an end; that, after the experience of so many years of crimes and miseries, better principles have ultimately prevailed in France; and that all the gigantic projects of ambition, and all the restless schemes of destruction which have endangered the very existence of civil society, have at length been finally relinquished:—but the conviction of such a change, however agreeable to his Majesty's wishes, can result

only from experience, and from the evidence of facts.

The best and most natural pledge of its reality and permanence would be the restoration of that line of princes which for so many centuries maintained the French nation in prosperity at home, and in consideration and respect abroad:—such an event would at once have removed, and will at any time remove, all objects in the way of negotiation of peace. It would confirm to France the unmolested enjoyment of its ancient territory; and it would give to all the other nations of Europe, in tranquillity and peace, that security which they are now compelled to seek by other means.

But, desirable as such an event must be both to France and to the world, it is not to this mode exclusively that his Majesty limits the possibility of secure and solid pacification. His Majesty makes no claim to prescribe to France what shall be the form of her Government, or in whose hands she shall vest the authority necessary for conducting the affairs of a great and powerful nation.

His Majesty looks only to the security of his own dominions and those of his allies, and to the general safety of Europe.—Whenever he shall judge that such security can in any manner be attained, as resulting either from the internal situation of that country, from whose internal situation the danger has arisen, or from such other circumstances, of whatever nature, as may produce the same end, his Majesty will eagerly embrace the opportunity to concert with his allies the means of immediate and general pacification.

Unhappily no such security hitherto exists: no sufficient evidence of the principles by which the new Government will be directed; no reasonable ground by which to judge of its stability. In this situation, it can for the present only remain for his Majesty to pursue, in conjunction with other powers, those exertions of just and defensive war, which his regard to the happiness of his subjects will never permit him either to continue beyond the necessity in which they originate, or to terminate on any other grounds, than such as may best contribute to the secure enjoyment of their tranquillity, their constitution, and their independence.

(Signed)

GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Jan. 4, 1800.

Paris, 24 Nivose, 8th year, (Jan. 14, 1800.)

MY LORD,

I LOST no time in laying before the First Consul of the Republic the Official Note, under date of the 14th Nivose, which you transmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the answer, equally official, which you will find annexed.

Receive, my Lord, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

C. M. TALLEYRAND.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at London.

NOTE.

The Official Note, under date of the 14th Nivose, the 8th year, addressed by the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, having been laid before the First Consul of the French Republic, he observed with surprise, that it rested upon an opinion which is not exact, respecting the origin and consequences of the present war. Very far from its being France which provoked it, she had, it must be remembered, from the commencement of her revolution, solemnly proclaimed her love of peace, and her disinclination to conquests, her respect for the independence of all Governments; and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, she would have avoided taking part in those of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an opposite disposition, as soon as the French Revolution had broken out, almost all Europe entered into a league for its destruction. The aggression was real, long time before it was public; internal resistance was excited; its opponents were favourably received; their extravagant declamations were supported; the French nation was insulted in the person of its Agents; and England set particularly this example by the dismissal of the Minister accredited to her. Finally, France was, in fact, attacked in her independence, in her honour, and in her safety, a long time before the war was declared.

Thus it is to the projects of subjection, dissolution, and dismemberment, which were prepared against her, and the execution of which was several times attempted and pursued, that France has a right to impute the evils which she has suffered, and those which have afflicted Europe. Such projects, for a long time without example, with respect to so powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the most fatal consequences.

Assailed on all sides, the Republic could not but extend universally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence that she has made use of those means which she possessed, in her own strength and the courage of her citizens. As long as she saw that her enemies obstinately refused to recognize her rights, she counted only upon the energy of her resistance; but as soon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invasion, she sought for means of conciliation, and manifested pacific intentions: and if these have not always been efficacious: if, in the midst of the critical circumstances of her internal situation, which the revolution and the war have successively brought on, the former depositaries of the Executive Authority of France have not always shewn as much moderation, as the nation itself has shewn courage, it must, above all, be imputed to the fatal and persevering animosity with which the resources of England have been lavished to accomplish the ruin of France.

But

But if the wishes of his Britannic Majesty (in conformity with his assurances) are, in union with those of the French Republic, for the re-establishment of Peace, why, instead of attempting the apology of the war, should not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obstacle can prevent a mutual understanding, of which the utility is reciprocal, and is felt, especially when the First Consul of the French Republic has personally given so many proofs of his eagerness to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his disposition to maintain the rigid observance of all treaties concluded?

The First Consul of the French Republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majesty recognized the right of nations to choose the form of their Government, since it is from the exercise of this right that he holds his Crown: but he has been unable to comprehend how to this fundamental principle, upon which rests the existence of Political Societies, the Minister of his Majesty could annex insinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic, and which are no less injurious to the French nation and to its Government, than it would be to England and his Majesty, if a sort of invitation were held out in favour of that Republican Government, of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the last century, or an exhortation to recall to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a Revolution compelled to descend from it.

If at periods not far distant, when the constitutional system of the Republic presented neither the strength nor the solidity which it contains at present, his Britannic Majesty thought himself enabled to invite a negotiation and pacific conferences; how is it possible that he should not be eager to renew negotiations to which the present and reciprocal situation of affairs promises a rapid progress? On every side the voice of nations and of humanity implores the conclusion of a war, marked already by such great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Europe with an universal convulsion and irremediable evils. It is, therefore, to put a stop to the course of these calamities, or in order that their terrible consequences may be reproached to those only who shall have provoked them, that the First Consul of the French Republic proposes to put an immediate end to hostilities, by agreeing to a suspension of arms, and naming Plenipotentiaries on each side, who should repair to Dunkirk, or any other town as advantageously situated for the quickness of the respective communications, and who should apply themselves without any delay to effect the re-establishment of peace and a good understanding between the French Republic and England.

The First Consul offers to give the pass-

ports which may be necessary for this purpose.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, the 20th Nivose, (14th Jan. 1800)
eighth year of the French Republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris.

SIR, Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to you the answer which his Majesty has directed me to return to the Official Note, which you transmitted to me. I have the honour to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
&c. &c. at Paris.

NOTE.

THE Official Note transmitted by the Minister for Foreign affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th inst. has been laid before the King.

His Majesty cannot forbear expressing the concern with which he observes in that Note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the war, are systematically defended by her present rulers, under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted both by the internal evidence of the transactions, to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the Government of France itself.

With respect to the object of the Note, his Majesty can only refer to the Answer which he has already given.

He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which, in his judgment, preclude, at the present moment, all hope of advantage from negotiation. All the inducements to treat, which are relied upon in the French Official Note; the personal dispositions which are said to prevail for the conclusion of Peace, and for the future observance of treaties; the power of ensuring the effect of those dispositions, supposing them to exist; and the solidity of the system newly established, after so rapid a succession of revolutions—All these are points which can be known only from that test to which his Majesty has already referred them—the result of experience, and the evidence of facts.

With that sincerity and plainness which his anxiety for the re-establishment of peace indispensably required, his Majesty has pointed out to France the surest and speediest means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit,

explicit, and with the same sincerity, that he entertains no desire to prescribe to a foreign nation the form of its Government.—That he looks only to the security of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that essential object can in his judgment be, in any manner whatever, sufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his Allies the means of immediate and joint negotiation, for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

To these declarations his Majesty steadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus stated, that his regard to the safety of his subjects will suffer him to renounce that system of vigorous defence, to which under the favour of Providence, his kingdoms owe the security of those blessings which they now enjoy.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

GREAT BRITAIN.

One of the chief objects of the British cabinet for some time past, appears to have been an union with Ireland; and it seems extremely probable, from some recent debates in the sister kingdom, that this event will speedily take place, and that too with far greater facility than was at first expected.

The *Chouans* are said to have lately received a supply of arms, money, and military stores from this country, so that, in case of renewal of hostilities, which the last mails consider as inevitable, the insurgents are likely to make a more sturdy defence than before.

The late gallant action performed by Capt. Hamilton, can scarcely be paralleled even in the naval annals of this kingdom. "The honour of my country, and the glory of the British navy," says he, "were strong inducements for me to make an attempt to cut out, by the boats of his Majesty's ship under my command, his Majesty's late ship *Hermione*, from the harbour of Porto Cavallo, where there are about 200 pieces of cannon mounted on the batteries." This brave officer accordingly boarded her with a body of chosen men to the number of 50, while the remainder in the boats cut the cables, the English frigate coming down at the same time. The fore-castle was carried without much difficulty; the quarter-deck, however, disputed the point during a quarter of an hour; but the main deck held out much longer, and a most dreadful carnage ensued; nor was it before both cables had been cut, sail made on the ship, and the boats sent a-head to tow, that the main

deck could be secured. Lastly, the enemy retreated between decks, and continued firing till their ammunition was all expended; and it was then, and then only, that they demanded quarter!

On the other hand two of our frigates, forming part of Commodore Blanket's Squadron in the Red Sea, have failed in an attempt on *El Cofir*.

We have already mentioned, under the head "France," the diplomatic intercourse that has taken place between the new Government of that country and our own, relative to a peace. It is confidently asserted, that a fresh subsidiary treaty has been concluded between the courts of St. James, Vienna, and Petersburg; that a large body of Suabians is to be taken into our pay, and that the war will be renewed with redoubled violence in the spring.

In the mean time the parliament has again met, an inquiry has been intimated as likely to take place, relative to the late failure in Holland, and if the offers of peace be not finally listened to, new taxes must be devised for carrying on the war.

Our ally,

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, Has lately obtained possession of Mannheim, and gained several advantages on the banks of the Rhine. This prince, who at the beginning of the contest, seemed likely to be stript of a large portion of his dominions, and reduced to a power of the *second order*, has acquired extensive dominions in Italy; and is enabled in consequence of a series of lucky occurrences, either to conclude an advantageous peace, with France, or once more try the hazardous game of war, with a far better prospect of success than before. In the mean time

RUSSIA,

Which has hitherto acquired nothing by the contest, but the *titular dignity* of grand master of Malta for its sovereign, seems more anxious however to open the campaign, having adjusted the recent differences with the house of Austria, relative to the treatment of Suwarrow in Switzerland. The emigrants are accordingly completing their battalions, in consequence of orders from the cabinet of Petersburg; and the allied courts after such a series of disappointments, and so many years of undecided warfare, do not yet despair to be able to make an impression, on the *iron frontier* of France!

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] In Lime-street, Mr. George Hillyard, of Bath, to Miss Clement.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Mr. John Fly, of Croydon, to Miss Rice, of Magaret-street, Cavendish-square.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Wm. Cardale, jun. esq. of Bedford-row, to Miss Bennett, of Islington.

At St. Margaret's, Mr. Cox, the messenger, to Miss Bicknell, of Hinton St. George, Somerset.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Benj. Flower, proprietor of the Cambridge Intelligencer, to Miss Gould, of Dodbrook, Devonshire.

At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, John Thompson, esq. of New Bond-street, to Miss Losh, only daughter of Joseph Losh, esq. surgeon at Carlisle.

Major Trant, of the Minorca regiment, to Miss Horsington, Craven-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Colonel Lake, of the Guards, to Lady Graham.

At St. Mary-le-bonne Church, John Finch Simpson, esq. only son of John Simpson, esq. of Launde-Abbe, Leicestershire, to Miss Ducarel, daughter of Gerard Gustavus Ducarel, esq. of Exmouth, Devon.

At St. Olave Jewry, the Rev. Mr. Guillebaud, of Spital-square, to Miss Lea, daughter of R. Lea, esq. of the Old Jewry.

At St. Mary-le-bonne Church, John Smith, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Tucker, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker.

At Lambeth Church, Christopher Holland, esq. of the War-office, to Miss Ireland, of Kennington, Surrey.

Clement Kirwan, esq. of Lime-street, to Miss Man, niece to Francis Wadman, esq. of North-street. Captain Poyson, in the service of the India Company, to Miss Carter, only daughter of J. Carter, esq. of Jamaica.

At Wandsworth, J. Menzies, of Kennington, to Miss Gardiner, of Wandsworth. Mr. W. Bowley, of Highgate, to Miss M. Hate, of the same place. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of the 13th foot, to Miss Tomkins. J. S. Salt, esq. of Lombard-street, banker, to Miss S. Stevenson. — The Hon. and Rev. R. Hill, brother of Lord Berwick, to Miss F. Owen, daughter of W. M. Owen, M. P.

At St. Mary-le-bonne Church, Captain Robert Lambert, of the Navy, to Miss Pigou, daughter of Francis Pigou, esq. of Wimpole-street.

At St. Mary, Newington, Mr. Henry Gardiner, to Miss Read, both of Wandsworth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. Brown, rector of Horton, Bucks, to Miss Stone, of Clarges-street.

At St. John's, Westminster, Mr. Charles Hills, of Southampton-street, to Miss E. France, of Parliament-street.

At Camberwell, George Raincock, esq. to Miss Hewitt, of Dulwich.

At St. Martin's, Ludgate, Robert Ellwood, esq. of Great Colby, Cumberland, to Miss Willson, of Banbury.

At Walthamstow, Calton Manning, esq. of Swithin's-lane, to Miss Howard, of Walthamstow.

Mr. Newberry, of Broad-street, to Miss Wellwood, of St. Swithin's-lane.

At Lambeth Chapel, by special Licence, the Rev. Robert Moore, third son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss Bell, of Workington, Northumberland.

At Tottenham, Edmund Larken, esq. of Copthall-court, to Miss Greaves, of Mark-lane.

At St. Paul's Covent-Garden, Fra. Vesey, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Lloyd, of Knighton, Radnorshire.

At Edmonton, Mr. Abernethy, of Bedford-row, to Miss Threlfal, of Edmonton.

At St. Ann's, Westminster, Mr. G. Russell, of Oxford-street, to Miss March, of Bordon, Kent.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, by the Rev. Rowland Hill, Mr. Jacobs, of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Tay, of Withall, near Birmingham.

Died.] In the prime of their lives on the first day of the new year, and the anniversary of their wedding-day, William Stevens, farrier, of Blenheim Mews, Oxford-street, and his wife. The man was supposed to have died in consequence of a violent blow he received in *sparring* with an acquaintance, but the Coroner's Inquest decided, that he died a natural death. They were both interred at one time, and in one grave together.

At Islington, aged 96, Mr. Thomas Smith, many years receiver of Christ's Hospital; and in the following week, Mrs. Mary Smith, his widow, aged 82.

At her daughter's, in Charlotte-street, Portland-Place, Mrs. Drew, aged 69.

At Lumley Lodge, Richmond, Mrs. Elen. Bazett, wife of Major Bazett, aged 52.

Mr. Michael Powell, of Lime-street.

At Richmond, Mrs. Ward, wife of Samuel Ward, esq.

At Peckham, M. Stringer, esq. of Monument-yard.

Mrs. Frazer, wife of Simon Frazer, esq. of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

At Greenwich, Mr. Thomas Manning.

At St. Alban's, Richard Rose, esq. formerly of Chard, Somerset.

David Frazer, esq. late resident Commissary at Martinique.

Dr. Thomas Fowler, archbishop of Dublin, primate of Ireland.

In the Fleet Prison, after a confinement of 13 years, aged 70, Robert Hunt, esq. formerly

formerly of Ilchester. During the greatest part of his imprisonment, he had been reduced to the necessity of supporting himself by the most menial offices. He was a man of the best disposition, and most inoffensive manners.

Suddenly, at his apartments in St. John's-square, the Rev. Dr. Warner, author of the work entitled, "Metronariston," formerly a popular preacher in London, and Chaplain to Earl Gower, when Ambassador at Paris. He was deservedly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends for his integrity and many amiable qualities.

In Han's-Place, Chelsea, Mrs. C. Campbell, widow of David Campbell, esq. late of Tobago.

Mrs. Springhall, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Springhall, of White-Hart court, Lombard-street.

In Somerset-Place, Mrs. Douglas, wife of William Douglas, esq.

At Great Ealing, Mrs. Smyth, widow of J. P. Smyth, esq.

Mrs. Tregent, of Leicester-square.

Mrs. Smith, of Charlotte-row, Walworth.

At Clapham, Miss Green, daughter of Mr. Green, Goldsmith, of Ludgate-street.

Mrs. Mazzinghi, wife of Mr. Mazzinghi, composer of music.

Mr. Trew Jigon, of White-lion Wharf, Upper Thames street.

Mr. Cha. Edw. Whitehouse, of the Custom-House.

In Clarges-street, John Udny, esq. late his Majesty's Consul at Leghorn.

At Old Brompton, Mrs. Goddard.

At Stockwell, aged 71, Philip Cox, esq.

Mr. James Rowefwell, of the Public-Office, Shadwell.

Mr. Richard Robinson, linen-draper, Great Marybone-street.

Miss Ladbrooke, of Cheney-walk, Chelsea.

Mr. James Dowding, of Basinghall-street, aged 70.

At Hackney, in an advanced age, Mrs. Cock, widow.

At Vauxhall, Miss Wilson, niece of S. Wilson, esq. of that place.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, S. F. Bancroft, esq.

At Kingston, Mrs. Smith, aged 101.

In Queen Ann-street, East, Lady Affleck, relict of Admiral Sir E. Affleck, bart.

In Wimpole-street, Sir James Napier, Knt. F. R. S. and F. A. S. aged 89.

In Fenchurch-buildings, James Margetson, esq.

In Great Clarges-street, Tho. Smith, esq.

In Tavistock-row, Covent-Garden, aged 80, Thomas Major, esq. engraver to his Majesty and the Stamp-office.

In Little Moorfields, Mr. Edw. Lodder.

At Great Ealing, Thomas Fletcher, aged 70.

In Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Combe, wife of Dr. Combe.

At Greenwich, Mr. Thomas Lambert, aged 77.

In Leadenhall-street, the Rev. Dr. George Hunt, a dissenting minister, aged 48.

Mrs. Nisbam, of Garlick-hill.

In Portland-Place, Thomas Fitzhugh, esq. an East-India Director.

In Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, aged 90, Mrs. Huitswell, relict of the late counsellor Huitswell, of the Temple.

Mr. Charles Winchester, messenger to Earl Spencer, at the Admiralty.

In John-street, Bedford-row, John Le Coq, esq.

Mrs. Ann M'Lean, of Cecil-street Coffee-house.

At Ilford, Mr. Rd. Glover, son of the Rev. Rd. Glover, of Dean's-yard, Westminster.

Mr. Rd. Rowe, of Fleet-street, aged 67.

At Spring place, Kentish Town, Mrs. Eliz. Hutchins, aged 76.

Mr. Ardon, of the General Post-Office, and clerk of the Bristol Road.

At Islington, Mrs. Margaret Thornhill.

In Great Cheyne-row, Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Bradley, aged 90.

In Doctor's Commons, aged 71, Mrs. Sarah Christian, widow, late of Pall-Mall, and mother to J. D. Saunder, esq. Lieutenant in the Second or Queen's regiment of Dragoon Guards. She has passed through life in every respect answerable to her name, and she possessed a sweetness of disposition; and an urbanity of manners, that rendered her an object of love to all her friends and acquaintance.

In the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Pitt, who for 40 years performed with applause at Covent Garden Theatre as a comic actress. In Aunt Deborah, in "Love in a Village," and the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet," she was incomparable.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mrs. Nicol, mother of Sir John Nicol, aged 74, in consequence of her cloaths having caught fire a few days previous.

In Sloane-street, Edward Saunders, esq. late one of the council at Madras. Mrs. Mary Turing, aged 63.

Sir Paul Pechell, Bart.

In Grosvenor-place, at a very advanced age, Hugh Valence Jones, esq. Comptroller-general of the Customs.

At his house in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. Henry Lord Teynham. He is succeeded in his title by his only brother, the Hon. John Roper.

In Park-place, St James's, Sir William Musgrave, Baronet, F. A. S. and F. R. S. a trustee of the British Museum, formerly a commissioner for his Majesty's Customs, and afterwards an auditor of the Public Accounts, in both which situations he had exerted himself with ability and attention; nor was he less conversant in the several branches of literature and science; and though for many years

years suffering great infirmities of body, his mind continues unshaken.

At Hoxton, Mr. William Theed, son of the late William Theed, esq. formerly an eminent merchant at Bedford. He was a man of most unblemished character, and of a temper remarkably mild. In the early part of his life, when the bosom is most susceptible of the tender passions, he became enamoured of a young lady the daughter of a clergyman, near Bedford, and whom he loved with the warmest enthusiasm; but from some disagreements in settling the preliminaries of their marriage between the parents, the match was unhappily broken off, and all further intercourse between the lovers forbidden; a cruel mandate that was borne by the lady with coldness and indifference. The coldness of one whom he so tenderly loved, and the disappointment he experienced when his hopes were in their zenith, had so powerful an effect upon his spirits, that his intellects became disordered; and he was for several years, at intervals, in a state of insanity, which gaining upon him, he has for these last ten years been a melancholy inhabitant of the receptacle for lunatics at Hoxton, where he died.

At his house at Hampstead, aged 65, George Steevens, esq. one of the most valuable members of the literary world, and the bright star in the constellation of editors and annotators in which the names of Pope, Theobald, Rowe, Warburton, Johnson, Capel, Wakefield, and Malone, are conspicuous. Adorned with a versatility of talents, Mr. Steevens was eminent both by his pen and his pencil: with the one there was nothing he could not imitate so closely, as to leave a doubt which was the original, and which the copy. But his chief excellence lay in his critical knowledge of an author's text, and the best specimen of his great abilities is his edition of Shakespeare, in which he has left every competitor far behind him; and even Johnson, could not walk by his side. It is to his own indefatigable industry, and the un-

remitting exertions of his printer, that we are indebted for the most perfect edition of our immortal bard, that ever came from an English press. In preparing each edition of the Shakespeare, he is known to have expended out of his own pocket, from one to two hundred pounds, in the purchase of curious and illustrative books. Mr. Steevens was a man of the greatest perseverance in every thing he undertook; often constant, but not always consistent, as he would sometimes break off his longest habits, without any ostensible reason. He never took a pinch of snuff after he lost his box in St. Paul's Churchyard, though it had been the custom of his life, and he was much addicted to the practice, and in the habit of making his memorandums by bits of paper in his box. He was rich in books and prints. He bought largely at Sir Clement Dormer's, where he got his Xenophon, worth 40l. and upwards, for 12 guineas. He had the second folio of Shakespeare, with notes, and alterations of the scenes by Charles II. in his own hand: he never would sit for his picture; but had no objection to illustrate his own Shakespeare with 1500 portraits of all the persons in the notes and text, of which he could make drawings, or procure engravings. He had a happy memory richly stored, was a very pleasant tête-à-tête companion, communicative of his knowledge, but much too jealous of other men's; and his jealousy sometimes evinced itself in a way that bordered upon malevolence. He received his classical education at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the tuition of the Rev. Rd. Wooddeson, formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford; and father of R. Wooddeson, esq. late Vinerian professor in that university. He was contemporary at that school, which produced various literary characters of eminence, with Mr. Gibbon the historian. He was afterwards admitted a Fellow-Commoner of King's College in Cambridge. [*Some additional particulars relative to Mr. Steevens will be given in our next.*]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

There have been married in the town of Newcastle during the past year 438.—Christened 937.—Buried 666.

The duke of Northumberland having presented a LIFE-BOAT to the town of North-Shields, a meeting has been lately held at that place, at which it was announced, that his Grace has also contributed an annual sum of twenty guineas towards defraying the expences of this benevolent institution, which

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has already been the means of preserving many lives to society; which, without such aid, would have been lost. The meeting with a most laudable zeal have opened a general subscription, and recommended an annual contribution of half a guinea from vessels frequenting that port, as the means of greatly extending the benefits of this valuable institution.

A singular method of suicide was lately practised at Morpeth, by a man of the name

L

of

of Andrew Amos; he broke a hole in the ice, when the Wansbeck was frozen, into which he plunged; his body was not discovered till some days afterwards.

The following accident happened lately at Durham; a young man of the name of Maddison, journeyman to Mr. Clark, upholster, had borrowed a gun of a neighbour, which he snapped at a niece of Mr. Clark, ignorant that it was loaded; it missed fire that time, but upon his presenting it again at a workwoman, named Eliz. Coldwell, it discharged, and instantly shot the poor woman dead.

The Newcastle Chronicle enumerates the wreck of sixty-nine out of seventy-one vessels, laden with coals, which have lately failed from Sunderland and Shields.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Clark, to Miss Hindmarch, daughter of Mr. Hindmarch, plane maker. Mr. Jonathan Hilton, to Miss Stephenson.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Davison, to Miss M. Dawson. Rev. Mr. Blithe, to Miss Gowen.

At Darlington, Mr. Priestman, to Miss Dearman.

At Lelbury, Wm. Reed, esq. to Miss Hay.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Dixons agent in the Ballast-office. Mr. Rd. Farrington, carver and gilder. Mr. Jn. Huntly, Lieutenant Nixon, of the Navy. John Wallis, esq. alderman. Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. Bateman. H. Scot, esq. Mr. T. Browne.

At Hatherwick, Mr. Andrew Thompson.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Rev. Cooper Abbs, justice of peace for the county of Durham. Mrs. Abbs, wife of lieut. Abbs, of the Navy.

At Houghton-le-Spring, in the 15th year of her age, Miss Bethia Anne Symons, 3d daughter of the Rev. Jelinger Symons, rector of Whitburne; after lingering for more than seven months under the pressure of a pulmonary consumption, the agonizing pains of which she uniformly bore, with the patience and resignation of an experienced christian.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

There have been christened in the city of Carlisle, during the past year 256 (exclusive of dissenters), who are computed at 20.—Married 67.—Died 169.

Capt. Thomas Allison, of the brig Grace, was lately found dead in the cabin of that vessel in Workington Harbour. It is supposed, that his death was occasioned by the remaining fumes of some noxious articles, with which the ship had been smoaked the preceding day, in order to destroy the rats.

An improvement of considerable use to the trade of Whitehaven, and adjacent parts of the channel, is speedily to be adopted by building a new pier at Kirkenbright.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. E. Nutter, to Miss Mossop. Mr. Brownrigg, to Miss Gibson.

At Workington, Mr. T. Kelsick, to Miss E. Rag, of Harrington.

At Cockermouth, Mr. T. Pool, to Miss Bell.

At St. Bees, Mr. W. Hunt, to Miss M. Jefferson, both of Whitehaven.

At Dissington, Mr. W. Castley, of Harrington to Miss M. Lawrie.

At Dalston, Mr. Hilvestray, of Escat, near Whitehaven, to Mrs. Blamire, of Camdivock.

At Lorton, Mr. Jo. Fisher, of Jenkin-hill, Crossthwaite, to Miss G. Sumpton, of Cornhow, Lorton.

At Cross Cannonby, Capt. Fletcher, late of the Beyer, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. Messenger, of Maryport.

At Workington, Mr. Harrison, sail-maker, to Miss Tiffin.

At Halten, W. Bradshaw, esq. of Haltenhall, to Mrs. Airey, of Halten.

At Bridekick, near Cockermouth, J. D. Ballantine, esq. to Miss Dykes. Mr. T. Croothwaite, to Miss Smothson.

Died.] At Ormthwaite, near Keswick, aged 88, Wm. Brownrigg, M. D. F. R. S. This venerable philosopher was one of the first who approved the doctrine relative to the factitious airs; and his judicious experiments upon the Pyrmont Spa water, led to those enquiries which have so much elucidated this subject.

Mrs. G. Graham.

At Whitehaven, advanced in years, Mr. W. Fisher. Aged 67, Mrs. A. Bulfield, widow. Aged 77, Mrs. Williamson.

At Workington, aged 79, Mrs. Birkett, relict of the late Mr. Birkett, surgeon.

At Penrith, Mrs. A. Peel, sister to the Rev. L. Heslop, archdeacon of Richmond.

At Carlisle, Mr. A. Bate, of a violent shock he had received the day before, in consequence of being thrown down by an irritated cow. Mr. Jo. Pearson, son of Mr. T. Pearson, of Carlisle.

At Denington, aged 81, Mr. W. Walker. In an advanced age, Mrs. Isa. Bank, widow.

At Cockermouth, in her 86th year, Mrs. Ritson, relict of the Rev. Mr. Ritson, and sister of the late R. Baynes, esq. of a pious deportment, and a constant benefactress to the poor and friendless; whether found in the infirmities of age, in the sorrows of sickness, or in helpless infancy.

Aged 83, Mr. Wilkinson.

At Maryport, Mr. W. Pape.

At Wath-in-Abbey, Holm, aged 34, Mr. J. Backhouse.

At New-Town, aged 77, Mr. J. Brocklebank.

At Brankenwall, near Ravenglass, in her 73d year, Mrs. Thompson.

At Cardew-hall, Mrs. Milburn. Her death was occasioned by a stroke from one of the sails of a wind-mill.

At Water-End, in the parish of Loweswater, aged 86, Mrs. D. Hudson, a quaker.

At Mockerk, in Loweswater, in his 86th year, Mr. John Harrison, father of Capt. Harrison of the Navy, and the oldest inhabitant of that place.

At

At Carleton, near Carlisle, aged 33, Mr. J. Maddison.

At Milnthorp, near Kendal, aged 46, Mr. R. Cragg, merchant.

At Workington, aged 68, Mr. P. Winney. Mr. Holmes.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Croothwaite, wife of Mr. R. Croothwaite. In the prime of life Mr. John Barker. Mrs. Johnston, wife of Mr. Johnston, a quaker. Mr. John Patrickson, brewer. Aged 28, Mr. J. G. Barker. Miss E. Langcake, daughter of Mr. Langcake.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Fisher, ship-carpenter. Mrs. Lancaster, wife of Mr. Lancaster. Aged 50, Capt. Wm. Newton.

At Dearham, Mr. Lightfoot.

At Maryport, Mr. Robert Hodgson.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Ann Barnes.

At Far-Cross-Bank, near Kendal, aged 52, Mr. Postlethwaite.

At Cowen-Head, near Kendal, aged 72, Mr. James Dobson.

YORKSHIRE.

At a late respectable meeting of Owners of Common Right, Messuages, and Estates, lying in the Manor of Hatfield, R. Ellison, esq. M. P. in the chair, it was resolved, that application shall be made during the present sessions for an Act of Parliament to inclose the several commons, fields, meadows, moors, and waste grounds, within the said manor.

Fifty sheep, the property of Mr. Eastwood of Sandall, near Doncaster, were lately drowned in a close, near his own house, by the rapid overflow of the river from a sudden thaw.

The number of marriages in Sheffield during the last year was 412—of baptisms 1663—of burials 1244.

On the 26th of December three fishing boats were lost in Filey Bay, by which accident nine fishermen lost their lives; leaving their widows, and twenty young children.

In the course of last winter the Strangers Friend Society, at Leeds, distributed upwards of 700 blankets and coverlets.

Married.] At York, Mr. H. Robinson, tea-dealer, to Miss Hannah Croft, daughter of Mr. James Croft.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Jeeves, to Miss Margaret Shore, daughter of John Shore, esq. banker. Mr. Edward Kay, merchant, to Miss Ann Sykes. Mr. S. Tinker, of Aldmonbury, to Miss S. Roberts, of Sheffield.

At Leeds, Mr. Rd. Tottill, of Hull, merchant, to Miss S. Walker, daughter of W. Walker, esq. of Leeds. Mr. Rd. Micklethwaite, grocer, to Miss Ann Graves. Mr. Andrew Rutherford of Glasgow, merchant, to Miss Livesy, daughter of Mr. S. Livesy, of Little Woodhouse.

At Hull, Robert Jennings, esq. to Miss Burne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bourne, of Chesterfield. Mr. Wm. Swainston, to Miss Goldesbrough, of Hatton-Pagnell.

At Pontefract, Mr. Richard Baracleugh, to Miss Foster.

At Wakefield, Mr. Gill, bookseller, to Miss Parker, of Huddersfield.

At Scarborough, Mr. S. Clemesha, of Hull, to Miss M. Wadsworth, of Whitby.

At Halifax, James Lancashire, esq. of Shaw-Hall, near Rochdale, to Miss Ramsbottom, daughter of — Ramsbottom, esq. of Birk's-Hall, near Halifax.

At Gateshead, near Halifax, Mr. Scipio Dyson, paper-maker, to Mrs. Miller, of Barkisland.

At Hestlington, near York, Mr. Umpleby, to Miss Crosby, of Pannal.

At Havrecroft, near Wakefield, Mr. T. Luck, to Miss S. Houfworth, of Halifax.

At Snaith, Mr. J. Ward, jun. mercer, to Mrs. Lee, relict of the Rev. J. Lee. Mr. J. Durham, jun. to Miss Mary Hall.

Died.] At York, aged 67, Mrs. Ann Johnson, sister of the late Peter Johnson, esq. Aged 86, Mr. Jos. Mannarin. Aged 85, Jerom Dring, esq. Aged 70, of an apoplexy, Mr. Shackleton. Aged 48, Mr. Nath. Frobisher, bookseller. Aged 70, Mr. H. Jowett.

At Hull, Capt. John Taunton, formerly in the Jamaica trade. Mrs. Wray, wife of Mr. Wray, commander of the Egginton, Greenlandman. Mr. Bullock; he was killed by the fall of a scale, containing $12\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. from a crane, at Messrs. Hall and Emmetts, Staith.

Aged 45, Mr. Robert Wray. Aged 27, Dr. J. Hunter, surgeon to the forces in Hull garrison.

At Leeds, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, grocer. Mrs. Hetherington, the fourth wife of Mr. J. Hetherington. Mrs. Thackrah, wife of Mr. Thackrah.

At Beverley, Mr. Tindal, late of Wykeham, and many years agent to R. Langley, esq. of that place. Aged 86, Mr. Phillipson.

At Brillington, aged 107, Mrs. Ja. Lovell, widow. Aged 82, Mrs. Buck, widow of Rev. Wm. Buck, formerly vicar of Church Fenton, in the West-Riding.

At Leverfall, near Doncaster, Mrs. Overton, relict of the late H. Overton, esq.

At Bishop Nuddleham, aged 61, George Surtees, esq. late of the Navy.

At Lactington, Mrs. Maire, wife of H. Maire, esq.; she was a lady of most exemplary manner, and amiable disposition.

At Cowthorpe, near Wetherby, Mrs. Martin, wife of the Rev. C. Martin, rector of that parish.

At Wakefield, Mr. Bell, of the Weaver's-inn.

LANCASHIRE.

The booksellers of Manchester have come to the fair and reasonable resolution of charging one halfpenny upon all six-penny periodical works, and one penny upon those value one shilling or upwards, which are conveyed to Manchester by the MAIL or COACH. No lover of literature, and particularly no reader of the *Monthly Magazine* will, we are persuaded, object to pay for the gratification of its early receipt. A small advance in price

for rapid conveyance to distant places, is generally stipulated for by the publishers of periodical works upon the continent; and it would be an act of justice due to the country booksellers throughout Great Britain, if a similar stipulation were generally made by the publishers of such works in this country.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Bainbridge, of Carnforth, to Miss E. Rowlandson.

At Manchester, Mr. P. W. Bertheau, of Hamburg, to Miss Smith. Mr. J. Hewitson, to Miss Barnes. Mr. T. Stephens, to Miss Hannah Wilson. Mr. J. B. Bindloss, merchant, to Miss Cardner, of Hulme. Mr. Grundy, of Lymm, to Miss Jackson, of Salford-bridge. Mr. S. Lingard, to Miss Slater, of Liverpool.

At Liverpool, Wm. Pickmore, esq. of London, to Miss Amelia Mather. Mr. Ja. Sale, merchant, to Miss H. Benn, daughter of Mr. Benn. Mr. G. S. Harley, to Miss Benn, sister of the above. Mr. Rd. Whalley, soap-boiler, to Miss C. Edwards. Mr. William Owen, merchant, to Miss Nayler, daughter of the Rev. W. Nayler, of Ormskirk. Mr. James Armstrong, liquor-merchant, to Miss Mary Fabrick. Lieut. Lewes, of the third regiment of light dragoons, to Miss E. Pownall, second daughter of Mr. J. Pownall.

At Blackburn, Mr. C. Wright, callico-printer, of Marple-Cheshire, to Miss Sarah Ford, second daughter of Mr. Ford, of Darwen Mill.

At Wigan, Tho. Woodcock, esq. to Miss E. Holmes, of Winstanley. Mr. William Sutton, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Jane Gaskell.

At Bentham, Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss Ellershaw.

At Bolton, Mr. Langshaw, of Lancaster, to Miss Grundy, of Bolton.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Boskill, late of the Sun Inn. Mrs. H. Rawcliffe. Mrs. Housman, relict of Mr. J. Housman.

At Manchester, aged 70, Mr. Rd. Higginson, sen. a benevolent friend to the poor. Mrs. Kay, wife of Mr. W. Kay. Aged 34, Mr. David Holt, attorney. Mrs. Osbaldiston, wife of Mr. W. Osbaldiston. Mrs. Worthington, wife of Mr. T. Worthington. Mrs. S. Gibson, a maiden lady. Mr. J. Green, cotton merchant. Mr. P. George, publican. Aged 83, Mrs. Greaves.

At Liverpool, Mr. Hughes, printer. Mr. James Blundell. Aged 21, Mr. S. Preston, son of Mr. R. Preston. Mr. George Kendall, ironmonger. Aged 70, Mr. W. Bolden. Mrs. Machell, wife of Mr. Machell. Mrs. Dutton, widow. Mrs. Livesley, wife of Mr. Livesley.

At Blackburn, aged 42, Mr. J. Waterworth, printer, and publisher of the Blackburn-Mail.

At Over-Darwen, aged 57, Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr. Ford, bleacher.

At Leighton Hall, near Lancaster, Mrs. Mary Bishop, relict of the late Wm. Bishop, esq. of Yealand.

At Hulme, near Lancaster, aged 74, Mrs. Hulme, wife of Mr. John Hulme.

At Warrington, William Borron, esq. formerly of Manchester.

At Preston, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. T. Moore.

At Foolwood-Moore, near Preston, Mr. Charnock.

At Ormskirk, the Rev. M. Cavok.

At Leigh, James Tayler, esq. clerk of the Peace for Lancashire.

Married.] At Marple, Mr. C. Wright, to Miss S. Ford, of Darwen Mill.

At Great Budworth, Mr. J. Starkey, of Whitby, to Miss C. Peacock, of Gibb-Hill, near Northwich.

At Atterbury, J. Hodgkinson, esq. of Willock, to Miss H. Thornicroft, of Moreton-Hall.

At Mold, Mr. Brandford, tanner, of Holywell, to Miss Griffiths, youngest daughter of Mr. Griffiths, of Rhydgaled, near Mold.

At Nantwich, Mr. J. Burn, of Burslem, to Mrs. R. Cowap, of the former place.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Frodham. Mr. Owen, of Mould: he died at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Harrop.

Suddenly, Mr. Jos. Faulkner. Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Scott, of Matlock. Wm. Brown, esq. of Holywell. Mr. Corles. Peter Parry, esq. late of Denbighshire.

At Norwich, aged 33, Mr. James Hunt, of Manchester.

At Spring Mount, Suddenly, Mrs. Hunt, wife of J. Hunt, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Eaton, hosier, to Miss Vickers, both of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 81, Mr. James Whitehurst. Aged 81, Mrs. Middleton. A girl, of the name of Lambert, who with two horses were drowned in the river Derwent, near Wiln.

At Dronfield, Mr. Spurr, master of an academy there.

James Bonnell, of Ticknell, by a fall from a horse, on the very spot where twelve-months before he found the body of Mr. Young, who had perished from the inclemency of the weather.

At Rodley, aged 44, Mrs. Fearn.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benj. Scott, of Nottingham, to Miss Hopwell, of Chilwell.

Died.] Mrs. Borden, relict of G. Borden, esq. of Mansfield.

At Nottingham, aged 66, Mr. Stanley, twenty years tyler to a lodge of Freemasons. Mr. Colinson, of the George and Dragon-inn.

At Oxtun, near Nottingham, aged 83, Mrs. Sherbrooke, a valuable friend of the poor.

At Lowdham, Mr. Samuel Abbott.

At Mansfield, Mr. J. Mason, plumber. Aged 40, Mr. G. Norledge, soap-boiler.

At Linton, Mr. Matth. Twells, gardener, aged 97 years, and 11 months. Aged 92, Mr. Whaplinton. Also, at an advanced age, Mr. Large.

At

At Carlton, Mr. Richard Taylor.
 At Cranby, aged 21, Miss Rowbotham.
 At Langar, Mr. William Neale.
 At Gresley, Mr. Gelftharp.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. Royce, of Bridlington, to Miss Bullock, of the former place.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mrs. Southam.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Female Asylum at Leicester, which we have before had occasion to notice, continues to receive additional support from the ladies of the county, several of whom appear in a late Leicestershire Journal as annual subscribers.

The bakers of Leicester intend to petition Parliament, to remedy the hardships their trade labours under from the heavy duty upon salt, and from the want of a regular and impartial assize. Bakers in other parts of the kingdom, who are desirous of co-operating in this necessary measure, may address themselves to Mr. SHELTON, baker, of Leicester.

The Leicester Infirmary is declared to be so full, that no more in-patients, accidents excepted, can be admitted till after the 11th of February. The unhealthiness of the season is a subject of general remark, in various provincial papers.

It is complained, that dealers in provisions attend the Leicester market at an early hour, to buy up all the prime pieces of meat for the London market.

Dr. REID, late of Leicester, has been elected physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, by a majority of 377 votes.

Some villain at the close of the last Leicester Races, locked up two stirks in the stand upon the race course, where they remained undiscovered for the space of seven weeks without any provision. The animals were alive and likely to recover.

Married.] At Castle Donnington, Mr. J. Bakewell, to Miss Catherine Towle.

At Hegworth, Mr. J. Soreby, of Cavendish bridge, to Miss Stephenfon.

At St. Mary's, Leicester, the Rev. J. R. Deacon, to Miss Eliz. Sutton, of Newark. Mr. Jewsbury, of Measham, to Miss Smith, of Sulton, Coldfield.

At Croxton, Kerrial, Mr. T. Parnham, to Miss M. Rushworth.

At G. Wigston, Mr. J. Scott, to Miss Cooper.

At Nottingham, Mr. Hitchcock, of Leicester, to Miss Sarah Buxton.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss Cooper, daughter of Ald. Cooper. Of a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Smith, tallow chandler. Aged 90, Mrs. Gifford.

Mrs. Cox, wife of the Rev. Mr. Cox, of Willoughby, justly lamented by all her acquaintance.

Mr. Hum. Worthington, of Cadeby.

Mrs. Ramsden, wife of Mr. Ramsden, of

the Bull's Head, Belgrave, and who many years kept the White-Hart Inn, at Leicester.
 At Lutterworth, aged 86, Mr. Shuckburgh.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Tho. Rushton, to Miss Dorothy Wood. Mr. J. Howe'l, of Chillington, to Mrs. Horton.

At Walsall, Mr. Robert Shenton, miller, to Miss Catherine Adams. Mr. T. Tomlinson, to Miss Ann Butler.

At Bawich, near Stafford, J. S. Salt, esq. of London, to Miss S. Stevenson, youngest daughter of W. Stevenson, esq.

At Colwich, Mr. Coleman, of Birmingham, to Miss Collier.

At Weeford, Mr. W. King, of Coton, to Miss Aldrit, of Tamworth.

At Edgbaston, (a second time), in consequence of coming of age, J. J. Slaney, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. J. Slaney, of Brescot Hall, to Miss Biggs, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, aged 84, Mr. John Bradshaw.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately convened at Boston by the Mayor of that place, for the purpose of considering the state of the poor, 550l. was immediately subscribed for the relief of the indigent inhabitants.

Married.] At Lincoln, Geo. Moxon, esq. banker, to Miss Heaton, daughter of W. Heaton, esq. of Doncaster. Mr. Lacy, of Newark, to Miss Porter, daughter of alderman Porter, of Lincoln. Mr. Tho. Hobson, maltster, to Mrs. Mary Harle, widow, of Louth.

At Lufby, near Spilsby, Mr. W. Wingate, jun. of Hagworthingham, to Miss Carter, of the former place.

At Buker, Rev. Edw. Tennant, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Fountain, of Great Hale Fen.

At Saucethorpe, Mr. J. Mackinder, to Miss E. Maltby.

At Fulfstow, Mr. John Hurton, to Miss Freshney.

At Harrington, Mr. Geo. Houlden, currier, to Miss Hunter, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hunter. Mrs. Wright, of Somersby, to Miss Parker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Little Steeping.

At Partney, Mr. W. Hall, to Miss Mary Willerton.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Jer. Staniland, cheesemonger, &c. formerly of Doddington. Mrs. Goodhand, widow, formerly of the Spread-Eagle inn. Aged 67, Mrs. Briggs, widow of the late Mr. J. Briggs, insurance-broker. Aged 23, Miss S. Wrigglesworth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wrigglesworth. Miss Lucy Waite, daughter of the late Mr. Waite, of Boston; she was on a visit to her sister.

Aged 50, Mr. Rd. Rippon. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Hall, cooper.

At Gainborough, aged 73, Mrs. Healey, relict

relict of G. Healey, esq. Aged 75, Mr. H. Caister.

At Wainfleet, aged 46, Miss Margaret Pet-
chell, a quaker.

At Sleaford, aged 60, Mrs. Buller.

At Spillsby, Miss Smith, eldest daughter of
Mr. George Smith.

At Castor, aged 86, Mr. Geo. Berry, a
respectable baker.

At Louth, Mr. James Frankish. Suddenly
Mrs. Bond, wife of Mr. J. Bond, farmer.
Mr. James Scargall. Mrs. Boswell, wife of
Mr. W. Boswell, farmer.

At Barton, Mr. Benton, surgeon.

At Thorp Hall, near Louth, the only son
of the Rev. W. Chaplin.

At Burwell, near Louth, Mr. J. Fiddle.

At Bafton, near Stamford, Mr. Smith, sen.

WARWICKSHIRE.

An improvement of considerable importance
is about to be adopted in the Police of Bir-
mingham, by the establishment of a general
nightly patrol, throughout the town and
neighbourhood, which have lately been much
infested by nocturnal robbers. It is intended
to defray the necessary expences incurred
during this winter, by a voluntary subscrip-
tion; and in the mean time application is to
be made to Parliament for an act to augment
the present rate, as much as will enable the
commissioners of lamps and scavengers to
carry into effect the powers, which an exist-
ing law assigns them, of appointing such con-
stables and watchmen.

As Mr. Bagot, cousin to Lord Bagot, in
company with the Rev. Mr. Beresford, were
amusing themselves in a pleasure boat on the
river Avon, the current was so rapid as to
drive the boat near the mill, adjoining War-
wick Castle (at which mansion they were
visitors), and there upset it. Mr. Bagot was
unfortunately drowned, and Mr. Beresford
was with difficulty saved by the exertions of
two men employed at the mill.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. E. Reynolds,
ironmonger, to Miss C. Holmes.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. R. Hobbs,
attorney, to Miss Ashford.

After a courtship of 26 years, Mr. Statham,
to Miss Marshall.

At Birmingham, Mr. Read, to Miss Grif-
fiths. Mr. Downing, to Miss Wood. Mr.
Wolstenholme, to Miss F. Hopkins, both of
Yardley. Mr. S. Thornley, druggist, to Miss
Esther Powell, of Solihull. Mr. J. Thomp-
son, to Miss S. Moore. Mr. J. Derrington,
to Miss E. Haywood. Mr. J. Horton, to
Miss Hanbury. Mr. E. Adcock, grocer, to
Mrs. Dudley. Mr. J. Slater, to Miss M.
Rider, both of Manchester. Mr. Booth, to
Miss S. Sutton.

At Foleshill, Mr. Landon, surgeon of the
13th Dragoons, to Miss Radford, of Coventry.

At Lapworth, Mr. J. Morgan, of Cough-
ton, to Miss Grafton, of Lapworth.

At Mofely, Mr. Hemmings, to Mrs. Wea-
vell.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. Edwards, wife
of Mr. Edwards, mercer.

At Coventry, Mrs. Freeth, wife of Mr.
Freeth, a respectable quaker.

At Birmingham, Mr. H. Bacon, publican,
Mrs. Merry, of Aylesbury-house, Packwood.
Suddenly, Mr. Edward Tait. Aged 89,
Mrs. Taylor. Aged 66, Mrs. Marshall,
Mr. Sanf m. Mr. Cox, rule-maker; he was
by far the most corpulent man in Birmingham.

Mrs. Young, mother of the Rev. W. T.
Young, of St. Paul's Chapel. Quarter-
master, Tho. Page, of the 4th regiment of
dragoons, in which he had served 50 years.

Thomas Hanson, esq. of Smethwick; this
respected gentleman died at the house of Mr.
Holden, where he had been some time con-
fined by the accident of breaking his leg.

At Erdington, Mr. Tho. Day.

At Wilnecote, J. Marshall, esq. a benevo-
lent friend to the poor.

At Bilton, aged 70, Mr. Tho. Dean.

At the Cottage Lady-wood, Mrs. Evans,
wife of Mr. Evans, late of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a late concert at Shrewsbury, for the
benefit of the Sunday-schools, the sum of
28l. 17s. 6d. was collected.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Jones, at-
torney, of Montgomeryshire, to Miss F. Phil-
lips, of the former place. Mr. Baker, to Miss
Shotton. Mr. M'Credie, to Miss Milligan.

At Quatt, Hugh Houston, esq. to Miss H.
Whitmore, third daughter of W. Whitmore,
esq. of Dudmaston.

At High Ercall, Mr. John Bickerton, of
Hafton, to Miss Harrison, of Roden.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. Edwards, malster,
of Bridgnorth, to Mrs. Clayton, widow of
the late Mr. Clayton, of the former place.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 20, Mr. T.
Wood, jun. son of Mr. Wood, printer of the
Shrewsbury Chronicle. Mr. John Jackson,
bookbinder.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Perry. Mr. Dodd,
sadler. Miss L. Harries, eldest daughter of
E. Harries, esq. of Arfott.

At the Hay Park, Mrs. Roche, wife of
P. K. Roche, esq.

At Kenwick, near Ellesmere, Mr. Edward
Kynaston, farmer; he was returning from
Whitchurch market, when, it is supposed,
he was thrown from his horse, as his body
was discovered lifeless on the road.

At the seat of Lady Markham, at Alming-
ton, near Market Drayton, aged 68, Tho.
Wolley, esq. he was a chearful companion
and beneficent man.

At Catacre, near Bridgnorth, aged 83,
Mrs. Tongue, relict of the late Mr. Tongue.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The total quantity of hops weighed in
Worcester market during the year 1799, was
13,923 pockets.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Abbot, to Miss Ri-
chards, of Atfwood, Feckenham.

At Stourport, Mr. Dugard, to Miss Broad,
eldest

eldest daughter of Mr. J. Broad, of Likhill Farm, near Stourport.

At Hallow, Mr. Thomas Bourn, of Shrawley, to Miss Mary West, of the former place.

At Pershore, Mr. J. Stanton, of Peopleten Mill, to Miss Neatley, of the former place.

At Hartlebury, Mr. J. White, of Witley, to Miss E. Hill.

Died.] At Worcester, suddenly, John Mountfort, esq. formerly of Ledbury, in Herefordshire; he was the last surviving son of the late Mr. Mountfort, an opulent, (and in his day, the only) bookseller in Worcester. Mr. Mountfort was bred to the practice of physic, and resided sometime at Ledbury as a physician, but had retired some years.

At Evesham, Mr. White, of the White Hart Inn.

At Leigh, aged 79, John Spooner, esq. sen.

At Hartlebury, Mr. Wm. Maule, aged 98; he worked at his business as a tanner, till within two or three years of his decease.

At Stourbridge, Mr. George Holden, of the Spour. Mrs. Caufer.

At Powick Mill, Mr. Reynolds, servant to Mr. Hadley; he fell into the mill pond, and was drowned.

At Berrow Green,——Evans, son of Mr. Evans, carpenter; he was drowned in consequence of the ice breaking under him.

At Belbridge, near Briagnorth, Richard Windle, esq. formerly an eminent paper-maker.

At St. John's, aged 83, Mr. M. Goodere.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Hereford Journal recommends the following simple method of improving indifferent cyder and perry: "When the liquor is just pressed from the fruit, and a little settled, take a pail-full of the juice, put in some brown sugar, the more the better, and add a few hops; boil it in a brewing copper, and pour the whole hot, into the store of cyder or perry."

A barn, and other out buildings, belonging to Mrs. Downes, of Ashford, near Ludlow, have lately been consumed by fire. The loss, including a large quantity of grain, is estimated at upwards of 800l.

George Clarkson, who has remained under respite in Hereford Goal since the summer of 1794, when he was capitally convicted of forgery has received the king's pardon.

Married.] At Boulston, Mr. T. Price, to Miss Morgan.

At Weston, Mr. T. Wood, to Miss M. Hardwick, third daughter of J. Hardwick, esq. of Weston.

Died.] At Hereford, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mason, relict of Mr. Mason. Aged 64, Mrs. Meredith, mercer.

At Lower Bullingham, near Hereford, aged 20, Mr. J. Prince, youngest son of Mr. P. Prince.

At Founhope, near Hereford, Mrs. Kidley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Kidley.

At Church Dilwyn, Mr. J. Griffiths; he was found dead in the highway.

At King's Cople, aged 8 years, Ann Collins; the step-mother of this unfortunate child has been committed to Worcester Goal on the coroner's verdict of wilful murder.

On old Christmas Day, Mr. T. Davis, saddler, of Broomyard, died in the 87th year of his age. It is singular, that his father, an uncle, and two of his cousins, and his nephew, all died on the anniversary of the same day.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. John Mills, grocer, of Stroud, to Miss Ann Powell, of Monmouth.

At Llangibby, Rev. T. A. Williams, to Miss Marsh, second daughter of the late T. Marsh, esq. M. P.

Died.] At Monmouth, Rev. Mr. Price, a very singular character. He was a man of the most penurious habits; and resided alone in a small tenement in Monk-street. He was formerly the officiating minister of an adjoining parish, but had declined his clerical functions for some years. He has bequeathed his property, supposed to be considerable, to an only brother.

At Pitstone, near Monmouth, at an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Griffiths, farmer; a very respectable character.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A very daring banditti, supposed to inhabit the forest of Dean, have committed various robberies in that neighbourhood. At Ross, Linton, Hope's-Ash, and Ecclewal-court, they have plundered several granaries, and impressed horses to carry off the booty.

Married.] At Newland, Mr. Thomas Harrison, jun. timber merchant, to Miss Steel, eldest daughter of Mr. Steel, of Coleford.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. John Coles, formerly an iron-merchant. Mr. Thornton, of the upper George.

At Horsley, the Rev. Benjamin Francis, many years minister of the baptist church.

At Lidney, Mr. Robert Pidcock, youngest son of the late J. Pidcock, esq. of the Platts, near Stourbridge.

At Painwick Lodge, Mrs. Windowe, mother of H. Windowe, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford Canal shares of £.100 stock are now worth £.194 each, as far as a sale by auction can be received as a criterion. Canal shares, and particular breeds of cattle and sheep, have for some years been most impudently puffed by fictitious biddings and purchases at sham auctions.

A French emigrant lady, of the name of Mellier, was found dead in the Shrewsbury stage, when it stopped at the Wheatheaf, at Wotton.

The reader of Anatomy will begin his course

course of Lectures on Human and Comparative Anatomy, on the third of February, in the Anatomy School, Christ Church.

Married.] At Yarnton, Mr. Richard Strange, to Miss Sanders.

At Hook-Norton, Mr. Stephen Godson, land-surveyor, to Miss Winterton, of Brandon, near Coventry.

At Charlbury, Mr. Fowler, of Chipping-Norton, to Miss Fowler, of Pudlicott.

At Broadwell, Mr. Morrison, of London, ironmonger, to Miss Parbrick, of Filkins.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Susannah Hardaway. Aged 41, Mr. P. Cox, many years master of the Bull Racquet Court. Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Goddard, formerly cook of Balliol College. Thomas Jenner, esq. fellow of Merton College. Suddenly Mrs. Ann Lock. Rev. Dr. Dowson, principal of St. Edmund Hall. Aged 84, Mrs. Ann Wood. Aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Fox. Mr. Richard Dew, Aged 73, Mr. P. Rice, common councilman.

At Henley, Mrs. S. Hall.

At Nether Warton, aged 18, Mr. J. Curtis, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Curtis.

At Ipsden, aged 80, Rev. Mr. P. Murtwaithe, B. D. He had been incumbent of the united livings of Newnham, Ipsden, and North Stoke, almost 35 years, and enjoyed, till within a few days of his death, the most perfect strength of body and intellect.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society was held on the 18th of December, when a premium of Two Guineas was adjudged to William Collins of Farcett, a husbandman, for bringing up a family of eight children without parochial assistance. Several premiums for the ensuing year were offered, particularly one of Ten Guineas for the greatest number of acres drained by underground drainage, either by stones or brush-wood.

Married.] At Staverton, Mr. Graves, of London, to Miss Sarah Goodman, of Staverton.

At Stanwick, aged 82, Mr. Lynn, an opulent maltster, to Mrs. Wright, aged 40.

At Peterborough, Mr. Philip Bates, to Miss Castor.

At Burton-Latimer, Mr. Hatrick, parish-clerk, to Miss Mary Driver, the joint ages of this couple amounted to 145 years.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Dean, wife of the Rev. Mr. Dean.

At Raunds, Mr. John Martin, aged 75.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Horton, Rev. W. Brown, rector of that place, to Miss Stone, of London.

At Langley, Mr. John Hatch, of Windsor, to Miss Stone, of the former place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Bains, to Miss Royston, of Stamford, Mr. Lemoine, apothecary, to Miss Kendall, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Kendall, late vicar of Little Chiswell, in Essex.

At Wisbeach, Captain Brown, of Sun-

derland, to Miss Watson, of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Francis Sadler, aged 67. The Rev. Robert Hodgson, formerly fellow of Magdalen College. Rev. Richard Broadley, B. A. a junior fellow of King's College.

At Newmarket, aged 79, Mr. William Pettet, farmer. Mr. William Fraser, aged 38. Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. J. Chapman.

At Witcham, in the Isle of Ely, Miss Lucy Meeks, daughter of Mr. Wm. Meeks.

At St. Ives, aged 14, Master Adrian Johnson.

At Milton, aged 74, Mr. John Wilson, formerly an opulent farmer.

At Swaffham, aged 81, Mrs. Watson, mother of Sir C. Watson.

At Isleham, Rev. Mr. Steers, vicar of that place.

At Histon, aged 85, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Mr. R. Taylor, farmer.

At Burwell, aged 29, Miss Eliz. Isaacson, daughter of the late Mr. R. Isaacson.

At Ely, Mr. H. Holmes.

NORFOLK.

On the 22d of December, as the Norwich Expedition Coach was on its journey between Stansted Mountfitchet and Hockerill, the leader, on which a postillion rode, suddenly fell, and the coach going with great velocity, the other horses went over the boy's body and killed him on the spot.

Some serious disturbances have taken place at Norwich, in which several military officers and others appear to have been implicated; as the affair is now in the hands of the civil power, we forbear, at present, to mention the disgraceful particulars.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Massey, shawl-manufacturer, to Miss Watson. Mr. J. C. Browne, of Saxthorpe, to Miss Wright, of Wood-Dalling.

At East Dereham, Mr. J. G. Wigg, to Miss Carter, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Carter, of Mattishal.

At Holt, Mr. Moore, attorney, to Mrs. Marrow.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Parfrey, aged 24, to Mrs. Fyson, aged 80. Mr. Richard James, merchant, of London, to Miss Ann West, third daughter of Mr. S. West, engineer and surveyor.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 64, Mrs. Jane Chittock, she had been confined to her bed 29 years. Mr. Rash Bird, surgeon, of Rudham. Aged 101, Mr. Thomas Burges, formerly an eminent farmer at Heigham. Aged 48, Mrs. Clary, wife of Mr. Clary. In the 61st year of her age, Mrs. Botwright, wife of Mr. Botwright, St. George's Colegate, Norwich. In every condition and relation of life, from the overflowings of a benevolent heart, it was her business and pleasure to do good.

At Reepham, aged 76, Mr. W. Watts, many years a respectable farmer at Bintree; and

and a few days after, aged 75, Mrs. Watts, his widow.

At Spidham, aged 56, Mr. G. S. Cushing.

At Watton, the Reverend Mr. Scott.

At Swanton Abbott, aged 71, Mr. W. Blake.

At Trowse, aged 58, Mr. Norman, wife of Mr. T. Norman.

At East Dereham, aged 60, Mr. George Girling.

At North Walsham, Mrs. Debenne, wife of Mr. Debenne.

At Aylsham, Mrs. Holley, wife of J. Holley, esq.

At Guestwick, Mr. Ladell, farmer.

At Leicester Farm, near Creak, Lord Andover, eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk. His Lordship was on a visit to his father-in-law, Mr. Coke, and was returning from shooting, when in the act of delivering his gun to the servant who attended him, the piece went off, and its contents lodged in his side and perforated the lungs. His lordship was a most amiable man, and possessed abilities of the highest promise.

SUFFOLK.

Five public houses in Bury have lately taken down their signs, and shut up their houses, in consequence of the heavy burthen of the soldiers quartered on them; and in consequence of a petition to the War Office, two troops of horse have been ordered to march.

The body of Mr. Richard Furrance, watchmaker at Lowestoffe was lately found on Heningfleet Common, supposed to have perished through the inclemency of the weather.

A Danish brig was lately driven on shore at Pakefield, and all the crew reached land except the master: his son, a gallant youth, returned to the wreck to seek and save him, but perished in the attempt. Both the bodies were cast on shore the next day.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. H. Robinson, tanner, of Bagshot, Surry, to Miss Kitchenen, only daughter of Mr. T. Kitchenen of Bury. Mr. T. Bullen, upholster, to Miss Gillet, of Cantley.

At Ipswich, Mr. T. Byles, merchant, to Miss Barnard, of Witham, Essex.

At Lewes, Mr. Mortleman, to Miss Slop.

At Darham, Mr. Kent, to Miss Drake, of Mayton Hall, Norfolk.

At Littlebury, Mr. J. Crane, to Miss M. Howe.

At Haughley, G. Jerningham, esq. heir of Sir W. Jerningham, bart. of Cossey Hall, Norfolk, to Miss F. Salyard, of the former place.

At Hartes, Wm. Pyman, draper, to Miss Danby.

At Sudbury, Mr. W. Oliver, jun. to Miss Baker, only daughter of Mr. Baker, of Hattled.

At Raydon, Rev. T. Cautley, to Miss C. Proby.

At Nayland, Mr. Wm. Batten, tanner, to Miss D. Conder, of Ipswich.

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Died.] At Bury, Mr. Joseph Lee, formerly an eminent sadler. Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Stone, butcher. Aged 77, Mr. Thomas Wilson. Mr. C. Ruffels.

At Ipswich, suddenly, aged 76, Mr. Tyrrell. At Horringer, near Bury, Mr. J. Double.

At Beccles, Mrs. Afley, relict of Mr. Afley, surgeon.

At Polstead Hall, W. B. Brand, esq.

At Rickinghall, aged 64, Mr. Charles Debenham.

At Gazeley, Mr. F. Death.

At Rattlefen, Mr. J. Mansfield, farmer.

At Rengham, aged 85, Mrs. Thompson, relict of Mr. J. Thompson, of Sproughton, near Ipswich.

In a fit of apoplexy, aged 66, John Symonds, esq. vice admiral of the red. He was promoted to the rank of post-captain in the year 1771, when he went out under Sir Robert Harland to the East Indies, in the Northumberland; was captain on board the Formidable, in the memorable action of the 12th of April, 1782, under lord Rodney; and succeeded to the command of the Resolution on the death of Lord Robert Manners; from thence he was removed to the Warrior, which he commanded at the peace, and always distinguished himself both as an able and gallant officer. He has ever since resided at Bury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Stansted Abbey, Mrs. Fielde, wife of the Rev. T. Fielde, vicar of that place.

At Ludwick Hall, near Hatfield, Mrs. A. Connor, wife of N. Connor.

ESSEX.

On the night of the 17th of January, about ten o'clock, that ancient and beautiful structure, CHELMSFORD CHURCH, suddenly became a pile of ruins. The roof, and a great part of the body of the church, fell with a most tremendous crash to the ground. The organ and most of the monuments are, however, preserved undamaged. The cause of this accident is not at present known.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Tyler, farmer, to Miss Hunt, of Chelmsford.

At Great Clacton, Mr. W. Halfstead, of the Queen's Head, to Miss Mary Lucas.

At Thaxted, Mr. John Clarence, to Miss Ann Woodley.

At Stebbing, Mr. John Lay, of Copping Hall, Wakes Colne, to Miss Ward, of Porter's Hall.

At Framlingham, Mr. Taylor, jun. to Miss Simpson, of Bramfield.

At Prittlewell, Mr. Cooper, to Miss Adams, of Danbury.

At Woodham Ferris, Mr. M. Beard, to Miss H. Vaughan.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 84, Mrs. J. Canay, quaker. Mr. Samuel Brown, auctioneer. Aged 84, Mrs. Pocock, relict of J. Pocock, esq. Aged 22, Mr. J. Parker, son of Mr. J. Parker.

At Colchester, Mr. George Petfield.

At Harwich, Mr. John Stow.

At Brentwood, Mr. James White.

At the Horse and Groom, on Warley Common, John Lench, a private in the 56th regiment of foot; he was accidentally shot by a comrade.

At Bocking, of an apoplexy, Mrs. Nottidge, wife of T. Nottidge, esq. Mr. Holmsted, sen.

At Mistle, aged 71, Mr. P. Long.

At Writtle, Mrs. Mofs, wife of Mr. Mofs.

At Paglesham, Mrs. Frost.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. H. Cowell.

At Sandon, aged 73, Rev. John Lewis, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge.

At Little Baddow, aged 87, Mr. E. Pledger.

At Ilford, Mr. Richard Glover, son of the Rev. R. Glover.

At Horndon on the Hill, Mr. S. Westwood:

At Witham, aged 23, Mr. Peter Porter, farmer. Suddenly, Mr. T. Sheffield, a tanner, and native of Wenden.

At Little Clacton, Mr. James Garrard, a respectable horse-dealer; he was dipping a pail of water from a well, when his foot slipped, and he fell in, and was drowned.

KENT.

A melancholy accident happened lately at the Britannia, in High-street, Chatham. As a young man, belonging to the light-horse, quartered there, and a Russian soldier, were shewing each other their different exercises with a pistol, it went off, and killed the light-horseman on the spot.

On Friday, the 16th of January, about one hundred of the most respectable farmers within fifteen miles of Tonbridge, assembled in the market-place at that town, when it was agreed, that the corn-market should be revived; and it is understood, that in future the market will be held every Friday at twelve o'clock.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Mears, carpenter, to Miss S. Burges, daughter of Mr. Burges. Mr. Luke Ash, to Mrs. Esther Beele. Mr. Wilcox, linen-draper, to Miss Salmon.

At Maidstone, Mr. George Rachel, to Miss Ann Coleman, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Coleman. Mr. Richard Tyrrell, to Miss Walmsley.

At Deal, Mr. Anderson, late of Hereford, to Miss Ann Mackrey, of Deal. Captain Innes of the navy, to Miss Sayer, eldest daughter of B. Sayer, esq. Mr. J. Frost, to Miss Mummeys.

At Faversham, the Hon. Richard King, to Miss Rofs.

At New Romney, Mr. W. Fowle, attorney, to Miss Elliot.

At Margate, Mr. J. Warren, printer, &c. to Miss Mitchener, daughter of Mr. Mitchener, of the York Hotel.

At Walmer Church, Mr. C. Kingsford, to Mrs. Ruffel.

At Hutton, by the Rev. Lord George Murray, Mr. Wm. Richardson, to Miss S. Kudder.

Died.] At Canterbury, Miss Burt. Aged

42, Mr. C. Colver. Mr. Clifford, corn-chandler. Wm. Riders, gardiner; he was discovered hanging in the tool-house. Aged 79, Mr. J. Harvey, sen. coach-master. Aged 85, Mrs. Arnold. Mr. George Wardle.

At Maidstone, aged 84, Mr. Pierce, iron-monger. Mr. Edward Coleman, surgeon and apothecary.

At Rochester, Mrs. Rebecca Rondeau.

At Deal, aged 50, Mr. P. Roberts. Aged 86, Mrs. S. Fasham. Aged 42, Miss S. Hodgeman.

At Dover, aged 73, Captain W. Oakley.

At Town Malling, Mr. Ed. Brownson.

At Ashford, Mrs. Largent, wife of W. Largent, esq.

At Dungeness, W. Wilson, a dragoon of the Fifeshire; he was frozen to death.

At Staplehurst, Mr. T. Chittenden, blacksmith. Mr. C. Mitchell, butcher.

At Naiscott, aged 64, Mr. J. Brown, formerly of Canterbury.

At Charing, aged 82, Mr. John Rachel.

At Sheerneis, Mrs. Williams.

At Barming, Mrs. Dorman, a maiden lady.

At Chatham, Mr. Murton, more than 40 years clerk in the survey office. Mrs. Burn, wife of Lieut. Burn.

At Stelling Minnis, aged 93, Mr. Robert Jull; and a few days after his decease, Ann Jull, his widow, aged 87.

At Tenterden, aged 73, Mrs. Williams. Aged 67, Mrs. Pott, wife of Mr. Pott.

At Lydd, Mr. J. Shoofsmith, grazier.

SURRY.

Died.] At Albury, near Guildford, Daniel Malthus, esq. the admired, though hitherto unknown, translator of the Sorrows of Werter; of an Essay on Landscape, from the French of the Marquis D'Ermenonville, and of the elegant Translation of Paul et Virginia, published by Mr. Doddsley, under the title of Paul and Mary. His works evince that Mr. Malthus was a man of taste and learning, and among his friends, he was esteemed for his modesty, liberality, and many amiable qualities.

At Dorking, aged 28, of a putrid fever, Mr. Charles Hance, surgeon, a young man of superior professional ability, and respected and beloved by those who could appreciate his worth.

At Stoke, Mr. G. Freeland, formerly a stationer in London.

At Richmond, Mrs. Ward, wife of S. Ward, esq. Mrs. E. Bazett, wife of Major Bazett.

At Carshalton, aged 77, John Walton, esq. one of the oldest practising solicitors in the City of London.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Midhurst, Mrs. Dodsworth, sister of the late, and aunt of the present, Sir Charles Mill, bart.

At Chichester, Mr. Wm. Carleton, post-master of that city. Rev. Robert Edwards, rector of Oving. In consequence of a fall, a poor man, named Arnold, aged 80.

At Fant, in child-bed, Mrs. Moon, wife of a labouring man, who in the space of 53 weeks had borne her husband four children.

At Seaford, Rd. Browne Clarke, esq. of the Northamptonshire Militia.

At Springfield Place, Horsham, Samuel Blunt, esq.

BERKSHIRE.

At Surly Hall, a field of barley was lately inundated upwards of six weeks, a great part of which time it was so entirely under water that the proprietor, Mr. Sherburn asserts, not an ear was to be seen, notwithstanding which, it was cut on the 14th of December: is now threshing out, and has proved a tolerable, but discoloured crop.

Married.] Mr. John Halch, of Windsor, to Miss Stone, only daughter of Tho. Stone, of Langley, Bucks.

Died.] At Reading, Ashburnham New-man Toll, esq. a captain in the Berkshire Militia, and only son of the late rear admiral Edmonds Toll, of Wickham, Hants. Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. French. Mrs. Orson. Mrs. Copeland. Mrs. Lovegrove.

At Abingdon, Mrs. Sarah Fox, wife of Mr. Fox, late of Oxford.

At Britwell, near Watlington, Mr. John Hufsey, an opulent farmer.

Mrs. Stone, of Basildon Farm.

Aged 68, the Rev. Mr. Deane, rector of Woolhampton and Brimpton.

At Windsor, Mr. Blakeney, stationer.

At Hurst, John Whitcomb, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county. His unremitting exertions in the duties of that office, his humane and benevolent attention to the complaints of the poor, and his conduct in private life, rendered him universally respected.

At Westhrop, House, near Marlow, T. Wilkinson, esq. banker, of Southwark.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the first day of this month, all the bakers in Portsmouth, Portsea, and their liberties, combined, and actually shut their ovens, and thereby deprived the public of bread for one whole day. They were, however, brought to a proper sense of their conduct by the interference of the magistrates.

In the second week of this month, Newcastle coals were sold at Southampton at the enormous price of 60s. per chaldron; but they were soon afterwards reduced to 50s. At the same time that necessary article was retailed to the poor at 1s. per bushel. In London they sold, at the same time, for nearly 6l. per chaldron.

Married.] At Millbrook, Sir Cha. Mill, bart. of Motherford, to Miss Morshead, daughter of Sir John Morshead, of Trenant Park, Cornwall. James Cobb, Esq. of the East India-house, to Miss Stanfell, of Fratton.

At Winchester, Mr. J. Watkins, to Miss Wells. Mr. Wells to Miss Lucas.

At Twyford, Mr. R. Watson, of Romsey, to Miss Corderay, of Twyford.

At Christchurch, Mr. Henry Jenkins, plumber, to Miss F. Treasure.

At Whitwell, Isle of White, Mr. Henry Hurdley, to Miss Harvey, of Wrongs.

At Brading, Mr. Woolgar of Cowes, to Miss Padder, of Brading. They had previously eloped, and gone through the same ceremony at Gretna Green.

At Portsmouth, W. Gatehouse, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, to Mrs. Hughes, of Portsea.

Died] At Winchester, Mr. Rd. Long, maltster. Mrs. Thomas, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas, rector of Overton. Mrs. Knight. Mrs. Baghurst. Mr. Wade, sen. of the wharf. Mr. John Browne, Salesman. Mr. Gravely, nephew to Mr. Ald. Lloyd, of this city.

Richard Trotton, esq. of Buckland, near Portsmouth; formerly a commander in the royal navy.

Rev. R. Pollen, rector of Winchfield and vicar of Froyle; brother of Sir John Pollen, bart.

At Romsey, Mrs. Woodburn, wife of the Rev. Mr. Woodburn, vicar of Romsey.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 89, Mrs. Young.

At Christchurch, within a short period of each other, three persons, whose ages together made 262 years.

Suddenly, Mr. Rufus, at Sparsholt, near Winton.

At Portsmouth, Cha. Waller, esq. purser of the *Pegasse*.

At Portsea, Mr. Muffon. Mr. Cuddamore. Mr. John Shean.

At Hartley, Westpall, near Basingstoke, Mr. Wm. Hellear, aged 71.

WILTSHIRE.

At a meeting of the subscribers of the Salisbury and Southampton Canal (now executing), it was resolved to apply to Parliament for leave to raise the sum of 30,000l. by way of mortgage *only*, which the company is now empowered to raise by other means; and upwards of 4,000l. was immediately offered by the gentlemen of Salisbury, to complete their part of the canal, whilst a sum, nearly equal, was offered by the gentlemen of Southampton, for the purpose of finishing the other end. This canal, which is nearly completed, promises to rank with any in the kingdom, in point of local utility.

Mr. BECKFORD has lately fitted up, and established a House of Industry near Fonthill, solely at his own expence, into which sixty poor children have already been admitted, who are warmly clothed, wholesomely fed, and employed under the care of experienced teachers in the preparing and spinning of wool. To extend the benefits of useful industry, work has also been given out by his orders at Fonthill, and its vicinity to at least two hundred women, who had before existed in a state of idleness, and of the most wretched poverty.

Lately was baptized, at Bradford, the infant

fant son of George Hayward Tugwell, esq. the sponsors were, the child's great grandfather, and three great grandmothers, whose united ages amounted to 345 years.

Married.] At Corsham, Peter Hooper, esq. to Miss Woodman of Colerne.

At Monckton Deverell, Mr. T. Snelgrove, of Heytesbury, to Mrs. Brand, of Monckton Deverell.

Died.] Miss Hinxman, eldest daughter of Edward Hinxman, esq. of Little Durnford, near Salisbury, the present High Sheriff of this county.

At his seat, at Spy Park, near Chippingham, aged 90 years, Sir Edw. Baynton, bart.; his son Edmund succeeds to his title and estates.

At Whitley, near Potterne, aged 87, little lamented or respected, the Rev. Dr. Kent, fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to which he has bequeathed his library, with 300l. to purchase books; he has also left 100l. to the General Hospital at Bath, and legacies to other public charities, and has ordered 200l. to be expended on a monument.

Mr. Isaac Newman, of Langford. Mr. J. Cox, of Corton.

At Sarum, Mrs. Goddard. Mrs. Cooper, aged 80, a truly good woman.

At Milford House, near Sarum, Mrs. Kneller, widow of the late Godfrey Kneller, esq. of Donhead Hall.

At Westbury, Mr. John Hooper of Laycock.

At Devizes, Miss C. Bagley.

DORSETSHIRE.

By a fire, which happened through the carelessness of a child, eight houses were lately destroyed in the town of Bridport; three houses, in Blyke-street, Shaftesbury, were also lately destroyed by fire.

Married.] At Bath, Sir John Smyth, bart. of Sydling-House, in this county, to Miss Morland, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Morland, of Court Lodge, Kent:

At Sherborne, Charles Masterman Henning, esq. of the Dorset militia, to Miss S. L. Nares, second daughter of the Hon. Sir Geo. Nares, late one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Merriott, the Rev. Mr. Whitley, to Miss Rendell, both of that place.

At Dorchester, Mr. Jeffery, to Miss Elliott.

At Wareham, Mr. George Burges, of Weymouth, to Miss Chisman of Wareham.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. James Wood, brazier. Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard.

At Marston, near Sherborne, Mrs. Elizabeth Layton, aged 75.

At Chardstock, Miss Stephens, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, vicar of that place.

Mrs. Ridout, wife of Mr. T. Ridout of Seaborough.

At Wool, near Wareham, at an advanced age, Mr. Warne, sen.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

From the report of the Committee, manag-

ing the Sunday-Schools and Schools of Industry at Bath, it appears that 700 poor children, being all that offered, belonging to the parishes of Bath, Walcot, Widcombe, and Bathwick, have been instructed on Sundays, and 100, selected by rotation from the Sunday-Schools, have been daily instructed and clothed, for a total expence, during the last year of 444l. The committee have powerfully, and we trust successfully, appealed to the opulent residents of Bath, for a continuance of their subscription and patronage.

Sixty ton of coals, which had been liberally sold to the Bath Provision Committee, by Messrs. Sayce and Kelson, at the reduced price of 1s. per cwt. have since been retailed to the poor at the further reduced price of eight-pence per cwt.

A member of the Bath Agricultural Society asserts, that he has for several weeks past boiled all the corn given to his horses, and has also given them the liquid in which it was boiled: the result has been, that instead of 6 bushels in a crude state, as previously given them, 3 bushels, so prepared, are found to answer, and to preserve the horses in a higher degree of vigour, and in better working condition. A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bristol, confirms this fact by his own experience; and the inn-keepers at Coventry, and other places have adopted the same practice.

A lady has presented 50l. to the fund of the Asylum for the Blind, in Bristol, and 100l. to that of the Schools of Industry, at Bath.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. R. Cruttwell, printer of the Bath Chronicle, to Miss C. George. Mr. Hathwell, jun. auctioneer, to Miss Miller. John James Bedingford, esq. of Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Piersey. Captain Wm. Dean Staples, esq. of the 24th Dragoon Guards, to Miss E. F. Monck of Bath. Mr. Morgan, of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss A. J. Shepherd, of Walcot.

At Ilchester, Mr. Francis, surgeon, to Miss M. Enfor.

At Westbury-upon Trim, John Tripp, esq. of Iwood, in this county, to Miss Nankivell, of Shirehampton, Gloucestershire. Mr. E. Olive, clothier, of Frome, to Miss Crabb, of Tillisford.

At Cucklington, Mr. S. White, of Stoke-Trister, to Miss Elizabeth Morgan.

At Bristol, Mr. Ditchett, of Exeter, to Miss S. Day. Mr. W. T. Collins, to Miss Robe, daughter of the late Mr. W. Robe, merchant. Mr. H. Murray, to Miss M. Stake.

At Newland, Mr. Thomas Harrison, jun. of Sandford Hill, to Miss Steel, of Coleford.

At Clifton, Mr. Bird, of Bridgewater, to Mrs. Petty, of Clifton. Richard Llewellyn, esq. of Westbury-upon-Trim, to Miss Ames, daughter of Alderman Ames, of Bristol. Mr. George Wathen, attorney, of the Hill, near Stroud, to Miss Leveridge, of Lypiatt.

Died.]

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Roger Williams, formerly an eminent linen-draper there. Mrs. Harcourt, a maiden lady. In his 75th year, the Rev. David Horndon, rector of St. Dominick, in Cornwall. George Williams, esq. son of the late Captain Williams, and grandson of the late Major Williams, of Herringstone, Dorsetshire. Mrs. Gaites, wife of Mr. Gaites, hair-dresser. Mrs. James, wife of Mr. James, brush-maker. Mrs. Pugh. Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. Ward, coach-master. Within a day of each other, Mr. Joseph Salmon, formerly a taylor in Bath, and his wife; they had been married 54 years, and their joint ages were 155. In St. James's-square, Mrs. Sheppard. In Milford-street, Mrs. Ledwell, co-heiress of Sir Thomas Bridges, of Keynsham Abbey. Mrs. Cuff, wife of Mr. Cuff, chemist. Mrs. Ann Gyde, aunt of Mr. Heaven, at the Lower Rooms, aged 78. Mrs. Hungerford, of Island, near Clankilly, Ireland, aged 86.

At South Cadbury, Mr. Mitchell, a respectable farmer there. Miss Rogers, daughter of the Rev. James Rogers, rector of South Cadbury.

At Wincanton, Mr. Geo. Husey, formerly an eminent linen-draper at Salisbury, and a member of the corporation of that city.

At Burton, Robert Pavey, esq.

At Cheddar, aged 70, Mr. Geo. Ford.

In Dorsetshire, — Cox, esq. barrister at law of Bristol. Mrs. Mines, wife of Mr. Mines, of Bridgewater.

At Bristol, Mr. John Colmer, jun. Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Richard Vaughan, esq. banker. Wm. Owen, son of Mr. Owen, of John-street. At his house in Park Place, Sir Wm. Musgrave, bart. F. A. S. F. R. S. Mrs. Powell. Mr. Merchant, of St James's-square. In Park-row, Mrs. Burge. Mrs. Decima Llewellyn. Mrs. Stratton. Mr. H. Jones, at the King's Arms on the Warmley road, near Bristol. Mrs. Cook. Mr. Thomas, shoemaker. Mr. Reynolds, of St. James's, Barton. Mr. Heath, of Stoke's Croft.

James Filer, lately in the parish of Weston, near Bath, by falling under the wheel of his waggon, while abusing a market-woman, whose panniers had nearly touched him in passing.

DEVONSHIRE.

The affluent inhabitants of Exmouth and its neighbourhood have formed a fund for purchasing provisions, to be retailed to the poor at reduced prices.—Wheat at 8s. per bushel, Barley at 4s. and Potatoes at 6d. per peck.

The *Ethalion* frigate was lately wrecked by striking on a sunken rock near the Penmarks, while cruising in company with the Fishguard of 44 guns, occasioned by a dead calm, and the tide setting strong on the shore prevented her having steerage way.

Married.] At Exeter, Wm. Fosket, esq. of London, to Miss Charlotte Milford, daughter of S. Milford, esq. banker of Exeter. Mr. Medland, to Miss Taylor.

At Thorverton, Mr. J. Lee, to Miss Sarah Bamsley.

At Bideford, Mr. A. Dingle, to Miss A. Sweet, of North Tawton.

At Plymouth, Captain G. T. Shortland, of the royal navy, to Miss E. Tonkins, daughter of P. Tonkins, esq. of that place. Capt. John Wight, of the royal navy, to Miss Schank, daugh. of Com. Schank. J. F. Simpson, esq. of Launce Abbey, Leicestershire, to Miss Ducarel, daughter of Gust. Ducarel, esq. of Exmouth.

At Chillington, Mr. J. Poole, to Miss A. Niefs, of Honiton. J. Searle, esq. to Miss Rowland, daughter of J. Rowland, esq. Mayor of Colyford.

Died.] At Kenton, Mr. Wm. Potter, jun.

At Ottery, St. Mary, Mrs. Sessie.

At Bath, Henry L. Brown, esq. of Combe, Satchfield, late captain of the East Devon Militia.

At Tiverton, Rev. R. Broadley, A. M.

At Milverton, Mr. Henry Spurway, many years a respectable attorney there.

At Barnstaple, Miss Ann Saunders. Mr. Tucker, lieut. of the royal navy.

At his seat near Honiton, — Watts, esq.

At North Tawton, where she was interred on the anniversary of her birth-day, Mrs. Paddon, wife of the Rev. J. Paddon, of that place.

Mr. Payne, of Plymouth Dock, a fine youth of fifteen, whose death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of his gun when crossing a hedge. The papers record in the present month an unusual number of fatal accidents from the same cause.

At his seat at Minehead, in Devonshire, aged 72, the Right Honorable Wilmot Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, of the kingdom of Ireland; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cardigan. His Lordship had represented his native county of Cardigan in Parliament, for a period of near forty years; but advanced in age, and pressed down by infirmity, he withdrew himself from the representation at the general election in 1796, and has ever since lived in retirement. It is no flattery to his memory to say, that his understanding was superior to most, equal to the best: his classical attainments were extensive, possessing all the elegance without the pedantry of the professed scholar: his taste was pure, chaste and correct: his memory singularly retentive; and his judgment penetrating, discriminating, and accurate.—Blessed with a disposition amiable, benevolent, charitable, and sincere, he discharged the several relations of life, with tenderness, affection, and faithfulness.—Beloved by his neighbourhood, and united to his family by the closest endearments, his death is most feverly lamented.

At Exeter, aged 89, Mr. Matthew Barrett, son of Mr. M. Barrett, of that city, coal-merchant. Mrs. Irwin, widow of the late Col. Irwin. Mrs. Tucker, widow of the late Mr. J. Tucker, merchant of that city.

Mrs.

Mrs. Hirtzell. Mr. Webber, farrier. Mrs. Pinckitan. Mrs. Gattey, wife of Joseph Gattey, esq. late Mayor of Exeter. Mr. David Jackson, of Stokesley, Yorkshire, father of Mr. Jackson, post-master of Exeter. Mrs. Lucconibe, late of the Globe Tavern. Mrs. Donn. Mrs. Richards. Aged 76, Henry Tarrant, esq. Mrs. Glubb, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Glubb, of Bickton. Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Dangford, wife of Mr. Dangford, clothier.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Truro, of a rapid decline, the Hon. Major-General Charles Monson. He had quitted the government of Jersey a short time before, and was proceeding by the advice of his physicians to try the climate of Lisbon, but did not live long enough to set fail. He was third brother to the present Lord Monson, and entered early in life into the foot guards, where he held the rank of Lieut. Colonel. In the first expedition to Holland, he was aid-de-camp to the Duke of York, and served under him with high approbation. On his return to England, he was appointed equerry to the king, and soon after governor of the island of Jersey. To still more important military employments, he doubtless would have been advanced; had not a premature fate awaited him at the age of 42, to the lasting regret of his family and friends.

WALES.

Persons have lately attended the markets in Pembrokeshire, and other parts of South Wales, where provisions have in general been remarkably cheap, and have bought up in the early part of the markets, the provisions of every kind, and sent them to Bristol, Bath, &c. The consequence has been that provisions have been raised in price in those remote parts of the kingdom, equal to that of the London and Bristol markets. The policy and legality of this growing practice deserves serious consideration.

Died.] Mrs. Church, wife of Mr. J. Church, of Brecon.

At Cardiff, Mr. R. Daniel.

At Haverfordwest, R. Knethell, esq.

At Trallwm, Cowbridge, Miss M. A. Deere, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Deere, of Didmarton, Gloucestershire.

At Newcastle, Carmarthenshire, Mrs. Lewis, mother of Mr. R. Lewis, of Bristol.

At Aberystwith, Mr. J. Jones, an eminent merchant.

At Fronfraith, aged 17, Mr. J. Bonfall, son of Sir Thomas Bonfall.

At Lampeter, Cardiganshire, Mr. T. Williams.

At Mostyn-Hall, Flintshire, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Scott, more than 50 years a faithful servant in the Mostyn family.

At Abergavenny, aged 98, Mrs. Blashfield.

At Trewylan, Montgomeryshire, aged 23, Mr. T. Humphreys, attorney, second son of H. Humphreys, esq. late of Pennant.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Rofs, wife of Mr. Rofs, printer.

At Brecon, Edward Williams, esq. only son of Sir Edw. Williams, bart. of Llangoid Castle.

At Lys-Wen, Brecknockshire, aged 6 years, (of the croup) Frances Maria Thelwall, a child whose premature expansion of mind, whose endearing manners and benevolent disposition had rendered her an object of affection in all the various circles of society in which (young as she was) the peculiar fortune of her parents had occasioned her to be known. Affection might be suspected of partial vanity did it dwell upon peculiar traits in the character of such an infant; and the world might be considered as little interested in the tale; but seldom can it have happened to any one of her tender years to be recognised in so many different parts of a nation as she will be.

SCOTLAND.

The population of Glasgow is said to have increased upwards of 22,000, during the last ten years; 1500 houses, it is added, have been built there within that period; notwithstanding which there are 150 more now erecting.

Died.] At Edinburgh, aged 87, Mr. R. Kinloch, glover. Mr. John Martin, merchant. Rev. H. Lundre. Mrs. Margaret Wallace, wife of Mr. A. Walker. Rev. Dr. James M'Knight. Mr. Alex. Laidlaw, merchant. Mrs. Agnes Lundie. Miss H. Gordon. Mrs. P. Graham. Mrs. Gibson. Mrs. M. Kinnear.

At Aberdeen, aged 15, Miss M. Stewart, daughter of Mr. Stewart, of Skelmuir. Aged 83, Mrs. S. Forbes. Mr. Alex. Smith. Mr. John Bruce, sen. merchant. Mrs. Moir.

At Dundee, Miss Mary Yeaman, eldest daughter of the late J. Yeaman, esq. of Maurie. Mrs. Guthrie.

At Hopetown-house, Linlithgow, Lady Lucy Hope Johnstone, youngest daughter of the Earl of Hopetown.

[As a conclusion to the provincial news of this month, among other circumstances of a general nature, we remark with pleasure that the late severe weather, and the unusually high price of grain, have called forth into action throughout the kingdom, that useful spirit of benevolence which has ever distinguished this nation above all others. It has, during this season, been the constant business of the great and opulent to devise the most effectual means of relieving the industrious poor; and the happy effect of these exertions has been the introduction of modes of charity and assistance hitherto unknown, but now generally adopted and found to be beneficial and effectual. Not only public subscriptions have every where been set on foot, but numberless instances of the bounty of individuals, many of them munificent and extensive beyond example, have been recorded in all the provincial papers.]

DEATHS ABROAD.

On December 15, at his seat in Virginia, in the 68th year of his age, George Washington, late President of the United States of America; a man superior to all the titles which arrogance or servility have invented for the decoration of hereditary rank. He was one who seemed to have been expressly formed by Providence for the mighty work of establishing the independence of a people, which may one day delight the philanthropist with the view of as great an assemblage of freemen, as Europe now contains of slaves. His firm mind, adapted to all circumstances of fortune, equally inaccessible to the flatteries of hope and the suggestions of despair, was kept steady by the grand principles of pure love to his country and a religious attachment to moral duty. He was one of those truly great men, who can be cool without phlegm, dispassionate without indifference—who, constantly intent upon an important end, are little moved by the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the means which lead to it. In him, even fame, glory, reputation, were subordinate considerations to the successful performance of the high task assigned him; and he could without impatience wait for that reward of public applause and gratitude, which was all he desired for services beyond the power of estimate. In his character were renewed all the qualities we most admire in the noblest names of antiquity. Timoleon, Aristides, Camillus, Fabius, did not surpass him in fortitude, prudence, disinterestedness, and integrity. No one ever more effectually united decisive firmness, with that lenity which flows from true benevolence. No one ever passed through the ordeal of power and influence more free from the remotest suspicion of selfish and ambitious designs. To have passed unscathed through such a career of glory and usefulness, is so high and rare a blessing, that regret for his loss will probably, in those minds which are warmed by a sense of exalted virtue, be sunk in the satisfaction of seeing another illustrious name placed beyond all danger of human infirmity.

At Prague, the Cardinal Bathiany, Prince Primate of Hungary, who by his will has appropriated 38000 florins for the expences of his funeral; and who has, among many other useful legacies, bequeathed his stores of wines and provisions, estimated at 300,000 florins, to the Emperor's magazines. He has appointed his brother by the father's side, the Count Theodore Bathiany, heir to his possessions. It is thought that the primateship will remain vacant for two years, and that the crown will enjoy, during that period, its immense revenues.

At Buckeburg, after a short and painful illness, in her 39th year, her Serene Highness Juliana Wilhelmina Louisa, Princess Dowager of Schaumburg Lippe, Regent and Guardian. This princess was sister to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and one of the brightest ornaments of her sex and age. In many of her public and private actions she imitated the illustrious Frederick the Great: like him, she rose early in the morning to work in her cabinet, in the affairs of state; and there was hardly a petty lawsuit the judgment of which she did not revise. Like Joseph II. she travelled all over the Continent, for observation and instruction; the fruits of her travels she applied to the good of her small dominions, which travellers will find more cultivated and improved than the countries which surround it.

Marmontel expired on the last day of the last year, at Abbeville, in the department of the Lower Seine, in circumstances very far from easy. He was ill only a few hours, an apoplexy being the cause of his death. He has left a wife and two children, ill provided for.

Daubenton who succeeded Buffon as keeper of the Botanical Gardens and the Museum, died in the end of December, at the age of near eighty. He had, a few days previous to his death, been elected member of the Conservative Senate, and his anxiety to take his seat under the new appointment, is said to have hastened his death. His niece was married to the late Count du Buffon, son of the great naturalist, but the Count survived the marriage only a few weeks, being among the 65 persons taken from the Luxemburg prison July 10, 1794, and guillotined according to the *acerbe forms* of the revolutionary tribunal, under the sanguinary Robespierre.

Etienne Mongolfier, who is lately dead in France, and who rendered himself so celebrated for his aerostatic discoveries, in 1782, was a manufacturer of paper, at Annoney, and was little more than 52 years of age when he died. It was to him principally that the necessity of importing paper from Holland was obviated. He was the first in France who made the vellum paper. The French topography owes to that industrious man, the credit of its rapid advances towards perfection. It was with his brother Joseph that he tried his first experiment, with a sack of paper turned upside down, and filled with inflammable air. This gave rise to another filled with gas, so much lighter still than atmospheric air, and opened the way to the construction of the improved balloon.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE hope we expressed a short time since, of seeing a more direct commercial intercourse established between this country and the states with which it is at present unfortunately involved in war, we have the pleasure to find has already been realized in a degree which seems to hold out a very inviting prospect to our merchants, and which may be attended with much mutual benefit. For some time past there have been occasional importations from Holland, of Geneva, skins, starch, madder, and other articles, with some considerable cargoes of leather from Ostend; but the trade from the latter place has lately much increased, and within the last two or three weeks; there have been several arrivals from Calais, Bourdeaux, and other ports of FRANCE, while the merchants here, so far from feeling any hesitation in shipping cargoes in return, have been eager to revive a connection with that country. The little difficulty with which the requisite licences

licences are obtained from the respective governments, is at least a symptom of more liberal policy, and may lead to the most favourable consequences.

Since our last, raw *Sugars* have been upon the advance, though the quantity on hand is still very great. St. Kitt's are from 57s. to 80s. per cwt. St. Vincent's, Nevis, and Jamaica, from 54s. to 78s. Grenada, 54s. to 57s. Ditto clayed, 64s. to 95s. Barbadoes, 54s. to 76s. Ditto clayed, 66s. to 100s. Martinico, 54s. to 76s. Ditto clayed, 64s. to 93s. St. Domingo, 54s. to 76s. Ditto clayed, 64s. to 92s. Refined *Sugars* have experienced a similar advance. Lumps are from 88s. to 102s. Single Loaves from 94s. to 110s. and Powder ditto, from 100s. to 118s.

Teas of almost every description have likewise risen a little, and are at present as follow: Bohea, from 1s. 10d. to 2s. Congou, from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 5d. Campoi, from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 10d. Souchong, from 3s. 3d. to 6s. 8d. Pekoe, from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. Single and Twankay, from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11d. Hyson from 4s. 2d. to 7s. 6d. Hyson Skin, from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. The East India Company have declared the following *Teas* for sale, on the 5th of March next, prompt the 30th of May.

Bohea, 500,000lbs.—Congou and Campoi, 3,500,000—Pekoe and Souchong, 600,000—Single and Twankay, 600,000—Hyson Skin, 80,000—Hyson, 520,000—Total 5,800,000lbs.

Cotton-Wool has not experienced any material variation in price, except some of the superior kinds, Berbice, Surinam, and Cayenne is at present from 2s. 6d. to 3s. Demerary, from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 5d.

Spanish-Wool, of which there is at present a considerable quantity on hand, is rather lower. Leonessa is about 4s. 6d. Segovia, from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. Soria, from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 10d. and Seville, from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.

Raw and Thrown Silks continue pretty steady in price, as the quantity imported during the last month, though not considerable, has been perhaps fully adequate to the present demand. The India Company have declared for sale on the 26th of February, 300 lots of China Silk, 10 bundles each; 1200 bales of Bengal raw, and 30 bales of Bengal organzine, prompt the 13th of June next. The measure lately adopted by the Company of making the buyers pay the duties, is attended with much trouble and inconvenience.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE business of Husbandry has not advanced with much rapidity during the present month, except in dry situations, and where the land was firm enough to be carted upon. In such places the manure has been carried on to the ground, but in the low wet districts little of this sort of work has yet been done. Many other operations of farming have been performed with difficulty, and in an imperfect manner from the excessive wetness of the season. The fallows for barley have scarcely yet been touched, and in some districts where the practice of sowing wheat late, prevails, all that crop has not yet been put into the ground.

The early sown wheats have mostly a favourable appearance; but those that were put in late, have been much damaged by the heavy rains and sharp frosts. Turnips, which, at this season, in most places, afford the chief food, and for fattening of sheep, are scarce; but have sustained much less injury than was expected from the severity of the late frosty weather.

Much wheat as well as grain of other kinds, has now been threshed out, and is found to be far from yielding well; it is not therefore probable that the prices will be much lower, unless foreign wheats should be introduced into the markets. The average of England and Wales, by the returns to January 18, was, Wheat 95s. 9d. Barley, 45s. 10d. Rye 62s. 8d. and Oats, 32s. 3d. Flour, in the London market, averages, 89s. 9½d, which with 12s. the baker's allowance, makes the 80th part, or quartern loaf, 15½d.

Cattle. The prices of both fat and lean Cattle are on the advance: Beef, in Smithfield market, sells from 3s. 8d. to 5s. per stone, and by the lb. to families from 6d. to 8d.

Sheep. Many of these being disposed of before they were in proper condition for the butcher, those which remain, will of course fetch higher prices. Mutton fetches, in Smithfield, from 4s. to 5s. 4d. per stone, and at the butcher's from 7d. to 8d.

Hogs. Store pigs are somewhat higher. Pork sells in Smithfield, from 4s. to 5s.

Horses. Those for the saddle, as well as farming purposes, are considerably cheaper.

Hay. This is still high, and but little that is good in the markets. The average, is 5l. 5s.

The present retail prices of Butter and Cheese, by the pound, in London, are as follow: Fresh 16d. and 17d. Cambridge, 13d. and 14d. Irish, 13d. Old Cheshire, 9d. New ditto 8d. Double Gloucester, old, 9d. new, 8½d. Single ditto old 8d. new 7½d. North Wiltshire, old 10d. new, 9d. Small Hams, 1s. Large ditto, 10d. Irish Bacon, 8½d. Best Bristol, 1s.

TO THE PURCHASERS.

It is not without Reluctance that we feel ourselves obliged to commence the present year with announcing to our readers an advance of price in the present and future numbers; but we flatter ourselves that the propriety, and even necessity of such a measure, will appear so manifest on a candid consideration, that we shall lose none of that public support which we account our greatest honour. Indeed, our task of apology might be rendered very easy, by resting the whole upon the concurrent examples of the Editors of all the other respectable publications; but it is our wish to enter into a more satisfactory explanation—No one conversant in business can be ignorant of the great rise in the wages of workmen, and in commodities of every kind, which has taken place within a few years: This we, in common with others, have contentedly borne, as a deduction from usual profits, to which it was our duty in some measure to submit; but the late enormous advance of paper, amounting to full 40 per cent of the price, has brought on a crisis in the business of a publisher; and it is now become absolutely necessary to call upon the public for their assistance in bearing the burden.